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HEADQUARTERS OGDEN AIR LOGISTICS CENTER UNITED STATES AIR FORCE HILL AIR FORCE BASE, UTAH 84056



PROPELLANT
SURVEILLANCE REPORT
ANB-3066 PROPELLANT

PROPELLANT LABORATORY SECTION

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PROPELLANT SURVEILLANCE REPORT ANB-3066 PROPELLANT

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ABSTRACT

This report contains test results from LGM-30 F and G, Stage II and Stage III propellant. Data are shown in linear regression plots.

The differences between polymers used in the propellant are shown in the composite plots for very low rate tensile, high rate tensile and stress relaxation data and are most evident in gradient stress relaxation modulus.

Case liner bonds continue to show significant degradation although the rate of change has slowed. $_{\gamma}$

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0162-06-SAAS-19	Motors and Components Program Progress	19 Feb 78
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GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMS

Aging Trend A change in properties of performance resulting

from aging of material or component

ANA Aerojet Propellant, Stage III (ANB 3066 Formulation)

ANT Thiokol Propellant, Stage III (ANB 3066 Formulation)

ANB Aerojet Propellant, Stage II (ANB 3066 Formulation)

ASPC Aerojet Strategic Propulsion Co.

CSA Cross Sectional Area

DB Dogbone

Degradation Gradual deterioration of properties or performance

E Modulus (psi), defined as the slope of the line drawn tangent to the initial linear portion of the curve

EB End Bonded

EGL Effective Gage Length

em Strain at Maximum Stress (in/in)

er Strain at Rupture (in/in)

"F" ratio The ratio of the variance accounted for by the regression

function to the random unexplained variance. The regression function having the most significant "F" ratio is used for plotting data. The ratio is also used in detecting significant changes in random variation between succeeding

time points.

JANNAF Joint Army, Navy, NASA, Air Force Committee

MAKPH Propellant Laboratory at OOALC

OOALC Ogden Air Logistics Center

Post Curing Period up to 12 - 16 months after manufacture

GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMS (CONT.)

Regression The general form of the regression equation is

Y = a + bx

Regression Line representing mean test values with respect

Line to

Standard error of estimate of the regression

coefficient

 $\mathbf{S}_{\mathbf{e}}$ or $\mathbf{S}_{\mathbf{Y}_{\mathbf{i}},\mathbf{X}}$. Standard deviation of the data about the regression

line

S_ Maximum Stress (psi)

Stress at Rupture (psi)

Standard Square root of variance

Deviation (S_v)

Strain Rate Crosshead speed divided by the EGL

Thiokol Thiokol/Wasatch Division

"t" Test A statistical test used to detect significant differences between a measured parameter and an

expected value of the parameter (determines if regression slope differs from zero at the 95%

confidence level)

Variance The sum of squares of deviations of the test

results from the mean of the series after division by one less than the total number of

test results

3 Sigma Band The area between the upper and lower 3 sigma

limit. It can be expected that 99.73% of the inventory represented by the test samples would fall within this range assuming that the population

is normally distributed.

90-90 Band It can be stated with 90% confidence that 90% of

the inventory represented by the test samples would fall within this range assuming that the

population is normally distributed.

SECTION I

INTRODUCTION

A. PURPOSE:

The purpose of testing ANB-3066 propellant, used in Minuteman II Stage II and Minuteman III Stage II and Stage III, is to monitor and evaluate aging effects on this propellant which will contribute to the operational motor serviceability prediction. Testing was performed according to General Test Directive GTD-2C, Amendment 1, and MMWRBM Project M14058C.

B. BACKGROUND:

Service life testing of ANB-3066 carton propellant from Aerojet production began at Ogden ALC in 1966. When production for Minuteman III Stage III was transferred to Thiokol, the propellant samples from both Aerojet and Thiokol were tested. As lined cartons were produced, these were tested adding propellant liner bond specimens to the program. This report contains data from all these sources for propellant aged 13 to 162 months.

Although many of the parameters tested indicate significant aging trends, only case liner/insulation bond strengths appear to be approaching the alert limit. Significance tables for aging trend lines are given in the respective sections of the report.

Statistical techniques used are described in Section III.

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Low rate uniaxial tensile tests and hardness are routine tests for all propellant. The next report will include these data. Poisson's ratio and cohesive tear energy tests have been applied to only a portion of the cartons. Regressions are shown only when all parameters of a test are significant.

· Statement in

SECTION II

TEST PROGRAM

Cartons representing raw material combinations were subjected to a random selection process designed to test all material lots within a two year-four test periods interval. When propellant cartons have been aged one year, they are added to the test program. Latest acquisition of Stage II was manufactured Dec 17, 1978, and Stage III manufactured April 4, 1977.

Propellant cartons are identified by source of manufacture. Stage II and III propellant manufactured by Aerojet Strategic Propulsion Company is identified as ANB and ANA respectively. Thiokol Company Stage III propellant is identified as ANT. All regressions use this nomenclature as well as additional information as to the type of carton, lined or unlined. Symbols are used on multiple regressions to separate types. There were two suppliers for polymers for Stage II propellant, "G" polymer manufactured by General Tire and Rubber and "P" polymer for Phillips. In this report the two polymer types have been treated statistically.

Lined and unlined cartons of ANB and ANT have been combined in regression analysis for comparison purposes and cover the time span from 13 through 162 mo.

The physical-mechanical tests which relate directly to stress analysis are limited. Very low rate tensile test data is related to storage conditions, and high rate rails tested under pressure relate to ignition. Stress relaxation modulus also relates to storage conditions. The thermal coefficient of linear expansion reflects some of the thermal stress to which the motor is exposed.

Low rate uniaxial tensile tests and hardness are routine tests for all propellant. These data were subjected to statistical analyses in the last report. Poisson's ratio and cohesive tear energy tests have been applied to only a portion of the cartons. Data from these tests has been analyzed for this report.

TABLE 2-1

Comparison of Standard Deviation

System	Very L	Low Rate Tensile	[ensile	Hig	High Rate Tensile	ensile	Stre	Stress Relaxation	tion	
							1	1%	3%	
	Sm	er	Э	Sm	er	Э	10 sec	10 sec 1000 sec	10 sec 1000	1000 sec
AWA C II.1 to AWA	71. 7	0177	87 02	32 10	0035	937, 15				
ANA G ULLINEG	7.87	0193	00.96	36.56	0300	1304.66	174.54	110.21	160 56	85.84
ANB G Lined	6.93	.0187	83.05	28.42	.0219	687.09	91.97	52.06	(87,52	52.74
ANB P Unlined	8.56	.0320	134.51	40.37	.0306	1298.00	253.56	147.03	227.47	130.72
ANB P Lined	7.24	.0187	83.20	36.67	.0267	675.97	109.3]	67.58	113.81	67.18
ANT P Unlined	8.79	.0210	99.88	33.08	.0285	805.10	142.69	102.38	169.01	100.09
ANT P Lined	8.14	.0172	73.53	33.28	.0223	698.38	122.16	76.49	118.38	68.04
ANA & ANG G Unlined	7.57	.0190	91.71	36.17	.0304	1239.89	174.43	110.17		
ANB G. & P Unlined	8.28	.0262	116.85	43.31	.0317	1320.32	240.19	140.06		
ANB G & P lined	7.14	.0189	83.79	34.55	.0254	677.16	104.70	61.86	•	
ANB & ANT P Unlined	9.00	.0301	127.57	37.65	.0338	1162.80	222. 9	129.48		
ANB & ANT P Lined	8.26	.0195	85.08	35.78	.0264	773.75	121.98	90.97		

SECTION III STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Data analyses of all propellant tested by MAKPH having the ANB 3066 formulation are contained in this report. ANB 3066 propellant is divided into three groups, each group pertaining to a specific rocket motor application. These propellant groups are further classified with regards to the manufacturer of the polymer contained in the propellant. The two manufacturers of ANB 3066 polymer are General Tire and Rubber ('G' type) and Phillips ('P' type). The three propellant groups are designated in this report as follows:

<u>Code</u>	Polymer Type	Manufacturer and System Application
ANA	G	Aerojet: MINUTEMAN III, Stage III
ANB	G and P	Aerojet: MINUTEMAN II, Stage II
ANT	P	Thiokol: MINUTEMAN III, Stage III

Propellant specimens for the ANA group were taken from unlined cartons and contains only "G" type polymer. Specimens for the ANB and ANT groups were taken from unlined cartons and also from cartons having a simulated case liner along one surface of the carton. Propellant from the ANB group contains both "G" and "P" type polymers. ANT propellant contains only "P" type polymer. Each propellant group is further sub-divided into propellant lots.

Test data from each propellant group have previously been analyzed to test for similarities between propellant lots within a given propellant group, as well as polymer type and carton type. The results of these analyses indicated statistically significant differences in the test data which preclude combining

data from different groups, lots, or cartons. These analyses are shown in Tables 3 - 1 through 3 - 6.

The statistical approach used for this report was to characterize the aging trend for each test parameter using linear regression analyses. Regression techniques were used to study a particular test response as a function of propellant age. A simple linear regression model of the form, Y = a + b(X), was used by assigning propellant age to the variable X in the model.

Separate regression analyses were performed for each propellant group and sub group; i.e., for a specific carton type within a given polymer and propellant group. Regression plots have been included where the slope of the regression line is significantly different from a line of zero slope for all parameters. Tables providing a summary of the significance or non-significance of the regression analysis for each test parameter are included in an appropriate section of this report for each test conducted. Table 2-1 provides a summary standard deviations for the three tests of greatest importance.

Several regression analyses were performed on combined data for various carton types and propellant groups. Carton types and propellant groups are differentiated on the plots for these analyses by using different plotting symbols. Regression plots of these combined or "composite" data are included in this report solely for comparison with corresponding plots from the last test period.

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TABLE 3-1
ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE COMPARISON OF REGRESSIONS

VERY LOW RATE TENSILE (0.0002 in/min)

		Sm	<u>Er</u>	<u>E</u>
ANA-ANB (G-Polymer, U	mlined)			
	Residual Variance	S	S	S
	Slope	NS	NS	NS
	Elevation	S	S	NS
Lined-Unlined (ANB P-	Polymer)			
	Residual Variance	S	S	S
	Slope	S	S	S
	Elevation	S	NS	S
Lined-Unlined (ANT P-	Polymer)			
	Residual Variance	NS	S	S
•	Slope	S	S	NS
	Elevation	S	S	S
G-P Polymer (ANB Line	d)			
•	Residual Variance	NS	NS	NS
	Slope	NS	NS	NS
	Elevation	NS	S	NS
G-P Polymer (ANB Unli	ned)		•	
•	Residual Variance	S	S	S
	Slope	NS	NS	NS
	Elevation	S	NS	S
ANA-ANB-ANT - Lined-U	nlined - G-P			
	Chi-square Variance	S	S	S
	Slope	S	S	S
	Elevation	Š	S	S
			_	_

NOTE: Sm = Maximum Stress (psi)

Er = Strain at Rupture (in/in)

E = Modulus (psi)

See pages \mathbf{x} and $\mathbf{x}\mathbf{i}$ for additional information on terms and abbreviations.

TABLE 3-2

ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE COMPARISON OF REGRESSIONS

HIGH RATE TRIAXIAL TENSILE (1750 in/min, 600 psi)

ANA (G Unlined) - ANT	(P linlined)	Sm	Er	<u>E</u>
.2 (0 0112-1102) 1211	Residual Variance	S	S	S
	Slope	S	S	S
	Elevation	S	S	S
G-P Polymers (ANB Unli	ined)			
•	Residual Variance	S	NS	NS
	Slope	NS	S	NS
	Elevation	S	S	S
G-P Polymers (ANB Line	ed)			
•	Residual Variance	S	S	NS
	Slope	NS	S	S
	Elevation	NS	NS	NS
Lined - Unlined (ANB 1	?-polymer)			
	Residual Variance	NS	NS	S
	Slope	NS	NS	S
	Elevation	S	S	S
Lined - Unlined (ANT)	P-polymer)			
	Residual Variance	NS	S	S
	Slope	NS	S	S
	Elevation	S	S	NS
ANA - ANB (G Unlined)				
	Residual Variance	NS	S	S
	Slope	NS	NS	NS
	Elevation	S	S	S

TABLE 3-3

ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE COMPARISON OF REGRESSIONS

RIC	H RA	ΓE	HYDROSTATIC	TENSILE	(1750	in/min,	600	psi)
							Sm	Er

		Sm	Er	<u>E</u>
G - P (ANB Unlined)				
	Residual Variance	S	S	S
	Slope	NS	S	S
	Elevation	S	S	S
G - P (ANB Lined)				
	Residual Variance	NS	S*	S
	Slope	S	NS	S
	Elevation	S	NS	S
Lined-Unlined (ANT P-	polymer)			
	Residual Variance	NS	S	NS
	Slope	NS	NS	NS
	Elevation	S	NS	S
ANB(G) - ANB (P) -ANT	(P) (Lined)			
	Residual Variance	NS	NS	S
	Slope	S	NS	S
	Elevation	S	NS	S

*Close to being significant

TABLE 3-4
ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE COMPARISON OF REGRESSION

STRESS RELAXATION MODULUS

		1% Strain		3% Strain	
	、	<u>10 sec</u>	100 sec	10 sec	100 sec
G - P (ANB Unlined		s	S	S	S
	Residual Variance	S	S	S	S
	Slope	S	s S	S	S
	Elevation	3	3	3	. 3
G - P (ANB Lined)					
•	Residual Variance	NS	S*	S	S*
	Slope	NS	NS	NS	NS
	Elevation	S	NS	S	NS
Lined - Unlined (A	NT P-polymer)				
•	Residual Variance	S	S	S	S
	Slope	S	S	S	S
	Elevation	NS	ns	S	S
Lined - Unlined (A	NB P-polymer)				
•	Residual Variance	S	S	S	S
	Slope	NS	NS	NS	NS
	Elevation	S	S	S	S
Lined - Unlined (A	NB G)				
	Residual Variance	S	S	s	S
	Slope	NS	NS	NS	s s
	Elevation	S	S	S	S
ANA - ANB (G Unlin	ed)				
\ - \	Residual Variance	NS	NS	NS	NS
	Slope	NS	NS	S	S
	Elevation	NS	S	NS	NS

^{*} Close to being not significant

TABLE 3-5

ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE COMPARISON OF REGRESSION

G - P (ANB Unlined	TCLE	Glass <u>Point</u>	TCLE Below GP	TCLE Above GP
a - r (was outrued	Residual Variance	S	NS	S*
	Slope	NS	NS	NS
	Elevation	NS	S	NS
G - P (ANB Lined)				
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Residual Variance	S	NS	S
	Slope	NS	NS	NS
	Elevation	S	NS	S
Lined - Unlined (A	NT P-polymer)			
	Residual Variance	S	S	S
	Slope	S	S	NS
	Elevation	S	S	NS
Lined - Unlined (A	NB P-polymer)			
	Residual variance	NS	NS	S
	Slope	NS	NS	S
	Elevation	S	S	S
Lined - Unlined (A				
	Residual Variance	S	NS	S
	Slope	NS	S	NS
	Elevation	S	S	S
ANA - ANB (G - Pol				
	Residual Variance	S	S	S
	Slope	NS	NS	NS
	Elevation	NS	S	S

^{*} Close to being not significant

TABLE 3-6
ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE COMPARISON OF REGRESSION

STRAIN DILATATION

G - P (ANB Unlined	1	Dilatation at Max Strain	Poisson's Ratio
G = 1 (AND UNITHER	/ Residual Variance	S	S
		<u>-</u>	-
	Slope	NS	NS
	Elevation	S	S
G - P (ANB Lined)			
•	Residual Variance	S	S
	Slope	NS	NS
	Elevation	NS	NS
Lined - Unlined (A	NT P-polymer)		
	Residual Variance	S	S
	Slope	NS	NS
	Elevation	NS	NS
Lined - Unlined (A		_	_
	Residual Variance	S	S
	Slope	S	NS
	Elevation	NS	NS
Lined - Unlined (A	NB G - Polymer)		
	Residual Variance	S	S
	Slope	S	NS
	Elevation	NS	NS
ANA - ANB (G - Pol	vmer Unlined)		
12.11	Residual Variance	NS	NS
	Slope	NS	NS NS
	Elevation	NS S	NS S
•	PICAGETOH	S	J

SECTION IV

VERY LOW RATE TENSILE

This test uses a 1/2 inch thick (1.27 cm) JANNAF dogbone. The specimens are tested at a crosshead speed of 2×10^{-4} in/min (8.5 x 10^{-2} cm/sec) 7-°F (25 °C) and ambient RH. Very low rate tensile testing is related to strain capability for storage at 60°F.

Lined cartons show a statistically significant decrease in strain at rupture except for ANB "P". Maximum stress is generally statistically increased (exception ANT "P") modulus is also significantly increased.

Unlined cartons show a statistical increase in strain at rupture, and an increase in maximum stress. In general, modulus shows a significant decrease (ANT "P" being the exception).

Lined cartons show lower standard deviations than unlined cartons.

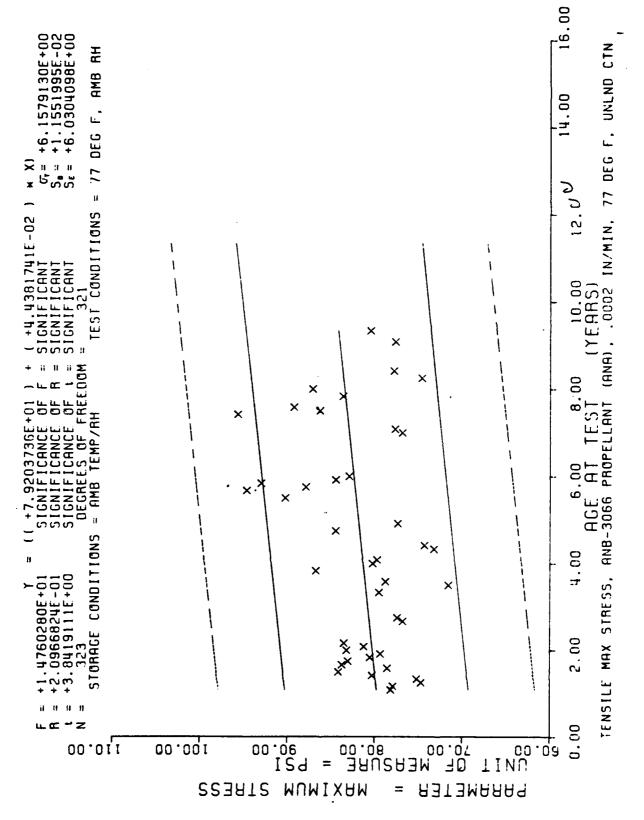
TABLE 4-1 VERY LOW RATE TENSILE

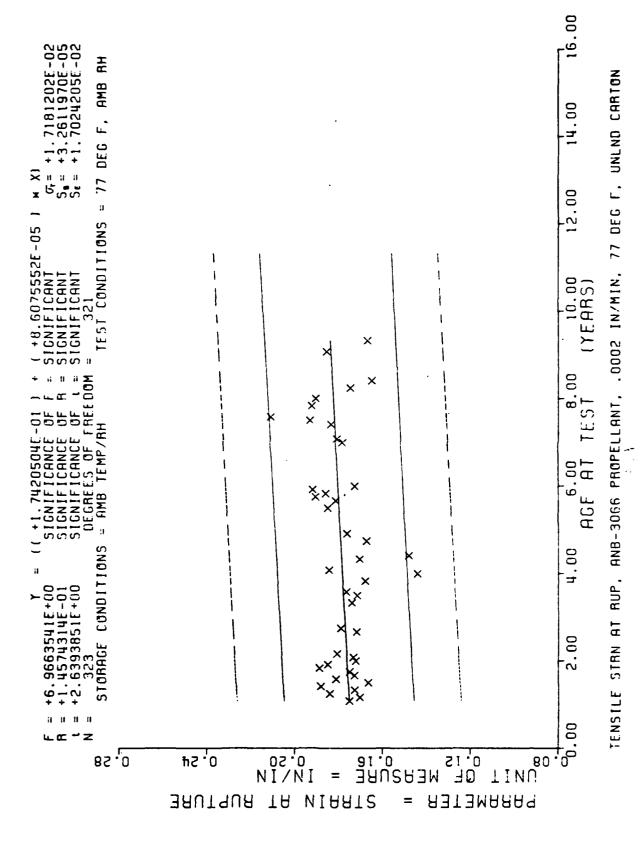
Significance of Regression Slopes

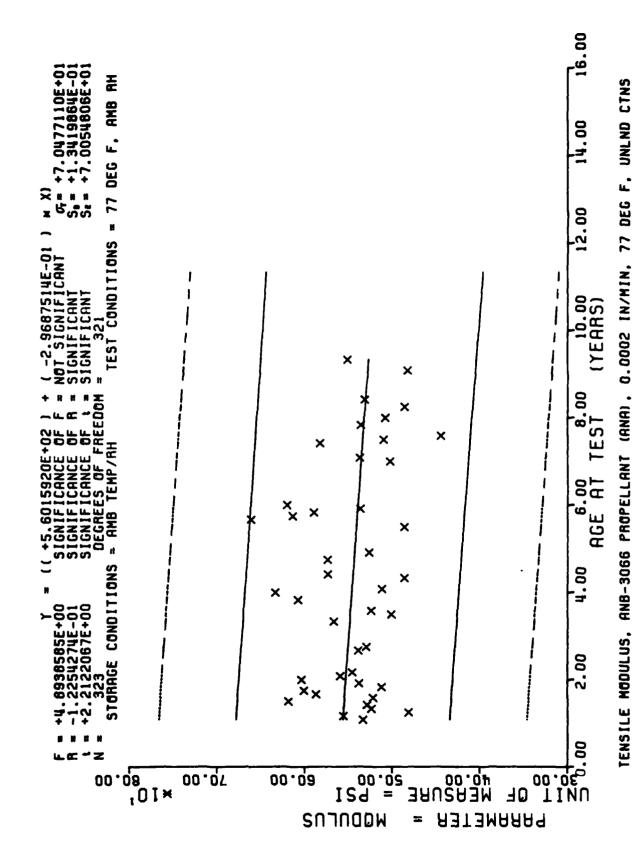
SYSTEM	Sm	Fig	er	Fig	E	Fig
ANA G Unlined	Sig inc	4-1	Sig inc	4-2	Sig dec	4-3
ANB G Unlined	Sig inc	4-4	Sig inc	4-5	Sig dec	4-6
ANB G Lined	Sig inc	4-7	Sig dec	4-8	Sig inc	4-9
ANB P Unlined	NS		Sig inc		Sig dec	
ANB P Lined	Sig inc		NS		Sig inc	<u> </u>
ANT P Unlined	Sig inc	4-10	Sig inc	4-11	Sig inc	4-12
ANT P Lined	NS	7	Sig dec_		Sig inc	
ANA & ANB G Unlined	Sig inc	4-13	Sig inc	4-14	Sig dec	4-15
ANB G & P Unlined	Sig inc	4-16	Sig inc	4-17	Sig dec	4-18
ANB G & P Lined	Sig inc	4-19	Sig dec	4-20	Sig inc	4-21
ANB & ANT P Unlined	Sig inc		Sig inc		NS	
ANB & ANT P Lined	Sig inc	4-22	Sig dec	4-23	Sig inc	4-24

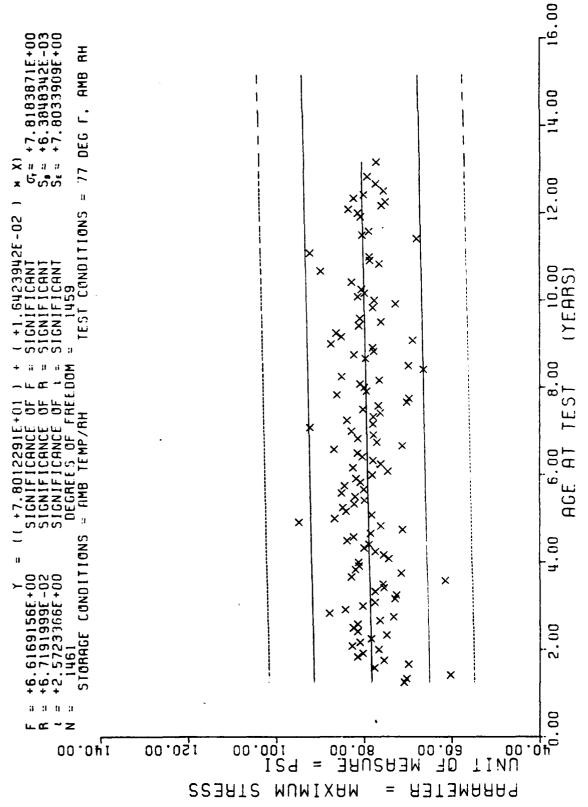
NS = Not significantly different from zero slope Sig Inc = Positive slope Sig Dec = Negative slope

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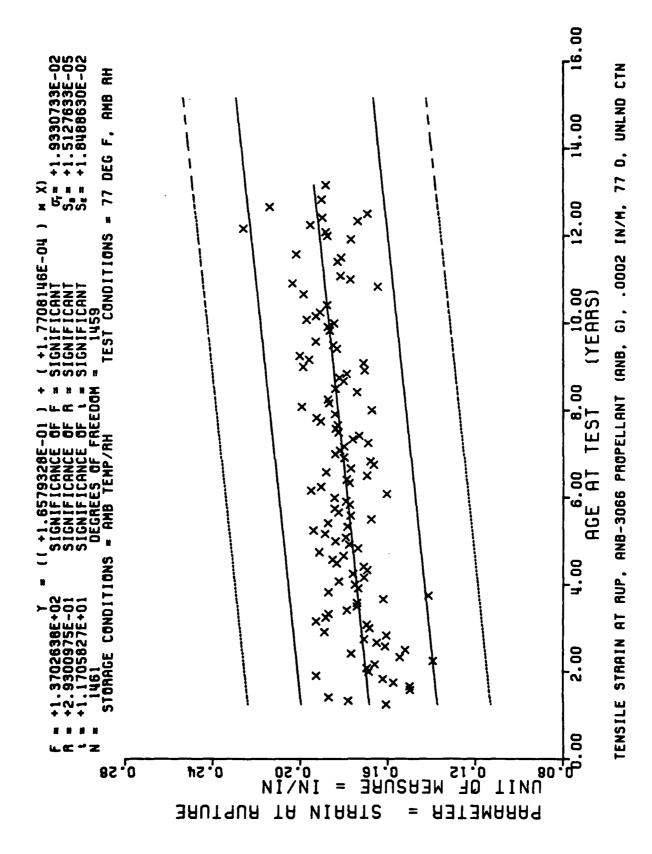


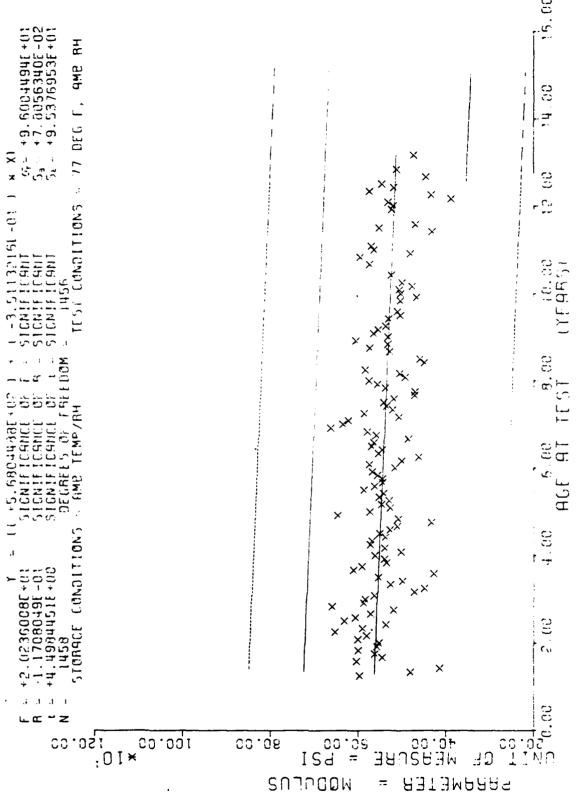




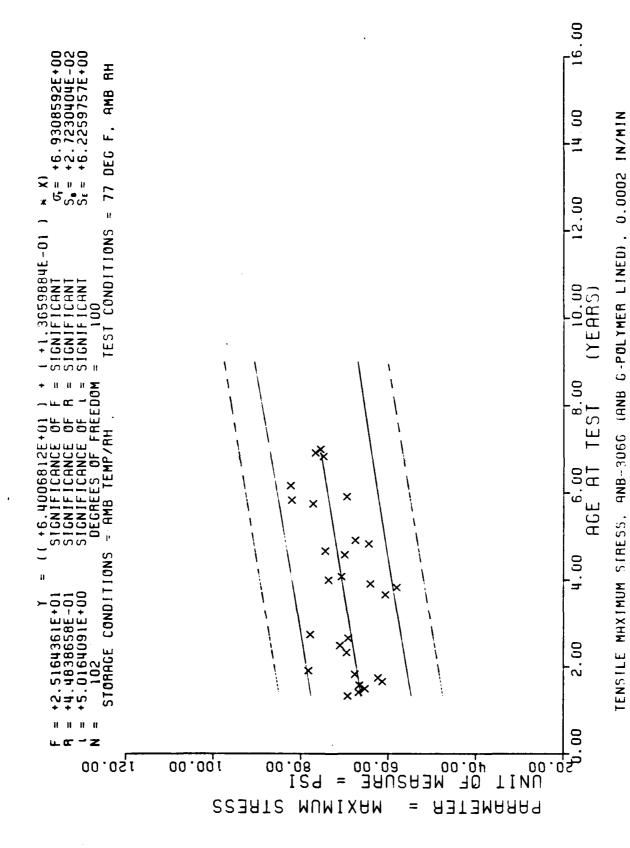
TENSILE MAX STRESS, ANB.3066 PROPELLANT (ANB. G), .0002 IN/MIN, 77 D UNLND CTN

* *******





TENSILE MODELUS, GNR-3065 PROPELLANT GAR. CH. 10007 TRAMIT: 77 DEG F. UNLND CIN



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TENSILE RUPTURE STRAIN, ANB-3066 (ANB G-POLYMER LINED), 0.0002 IN/MIN

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Figure 4-8

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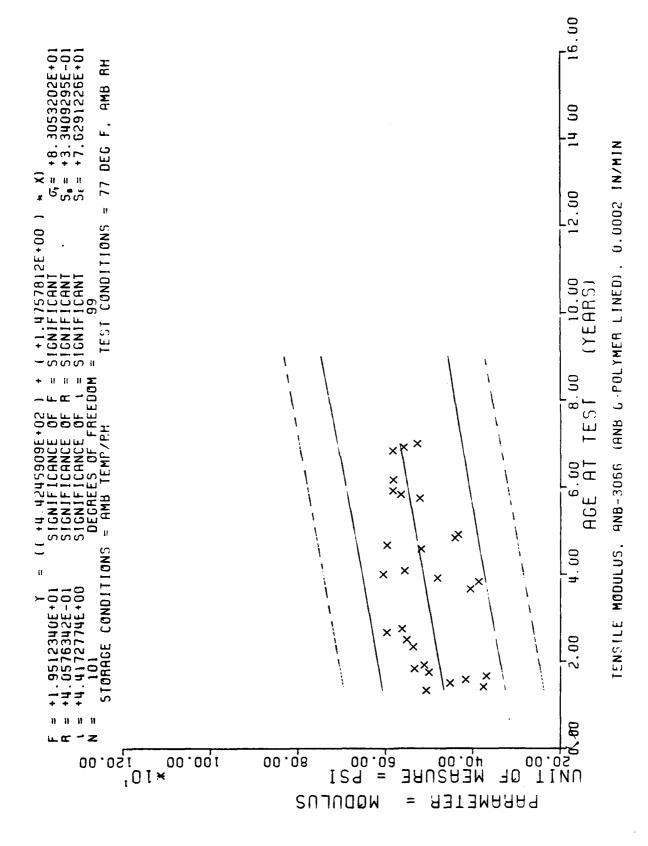
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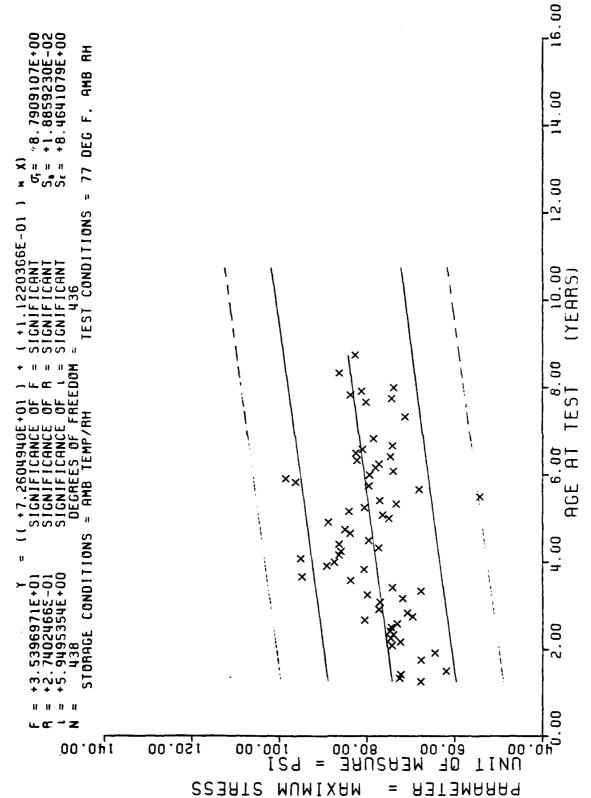
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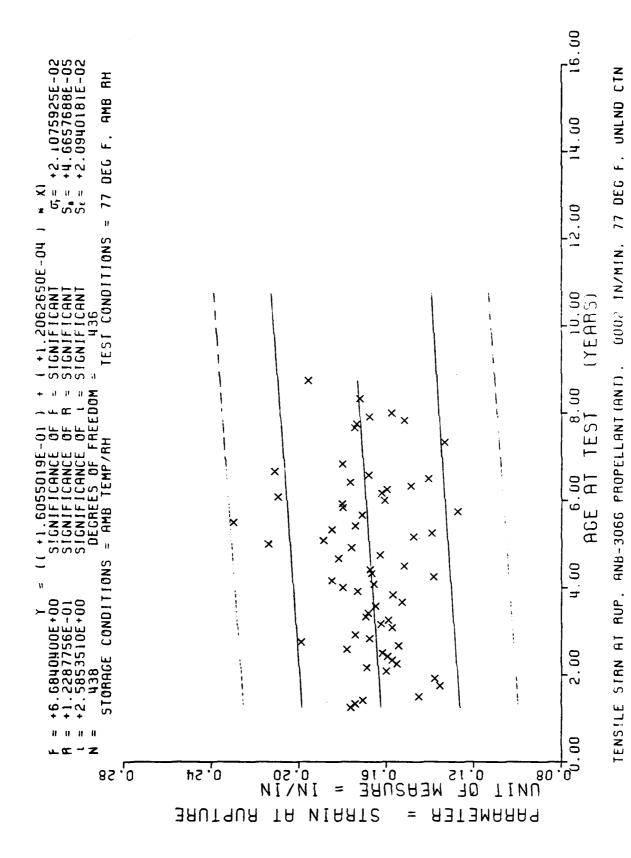
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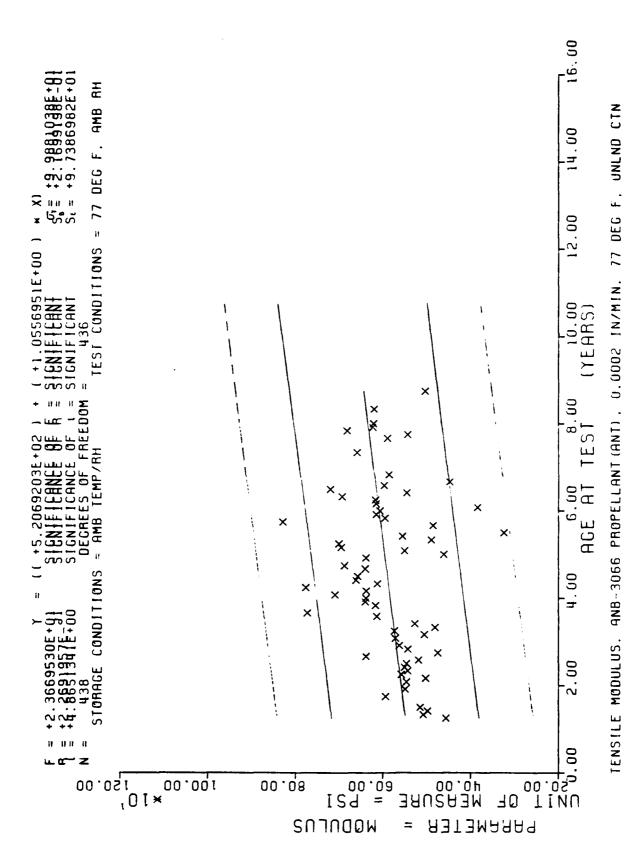


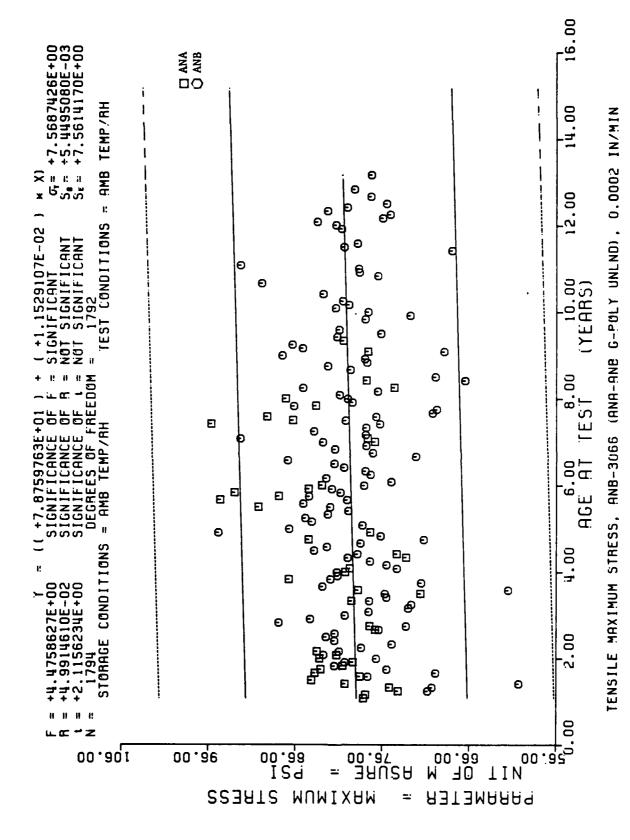


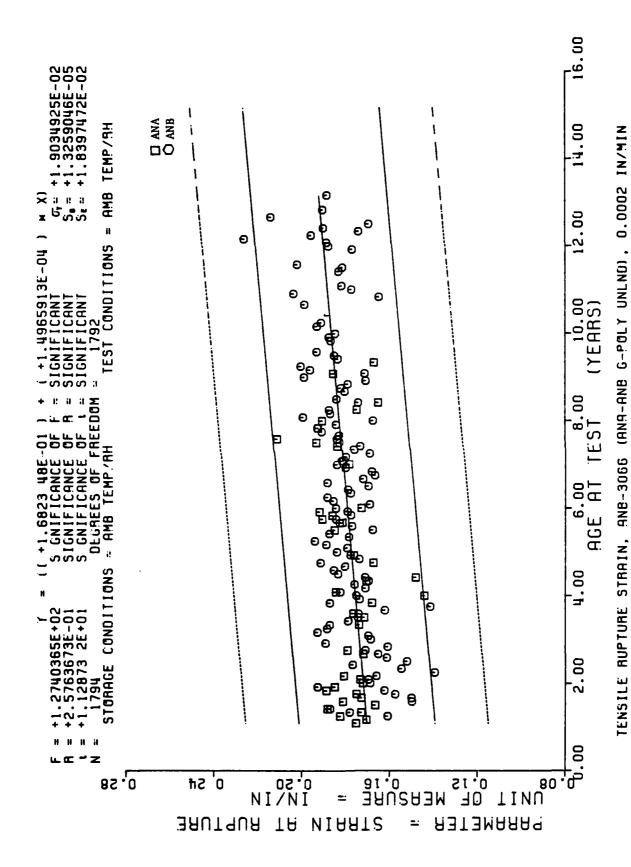
4 - 12

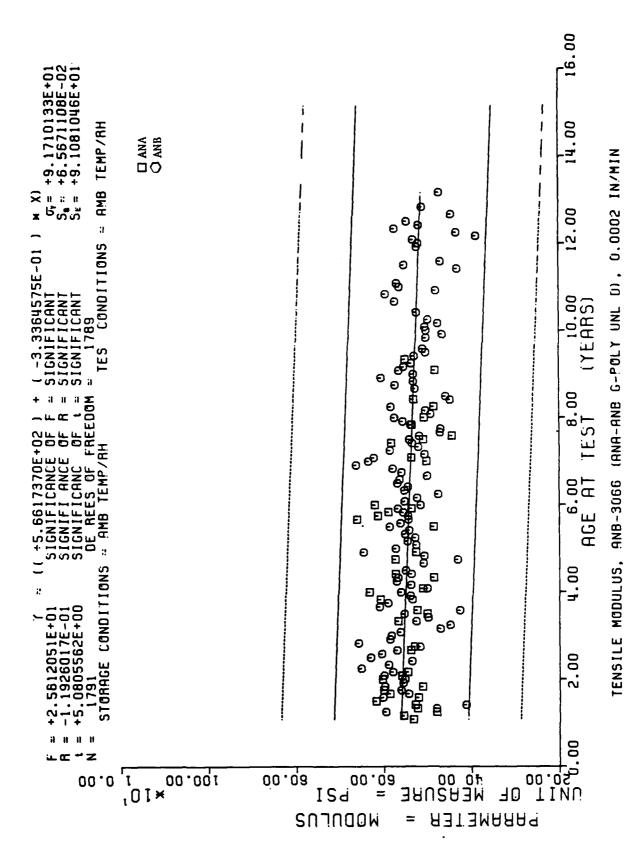
0002 IN/MIN, 77 DEG F. UNLND CTN TENSILE MAX STRESS, 9NB-3060 PROPELLANT (ANT).











4 - 17

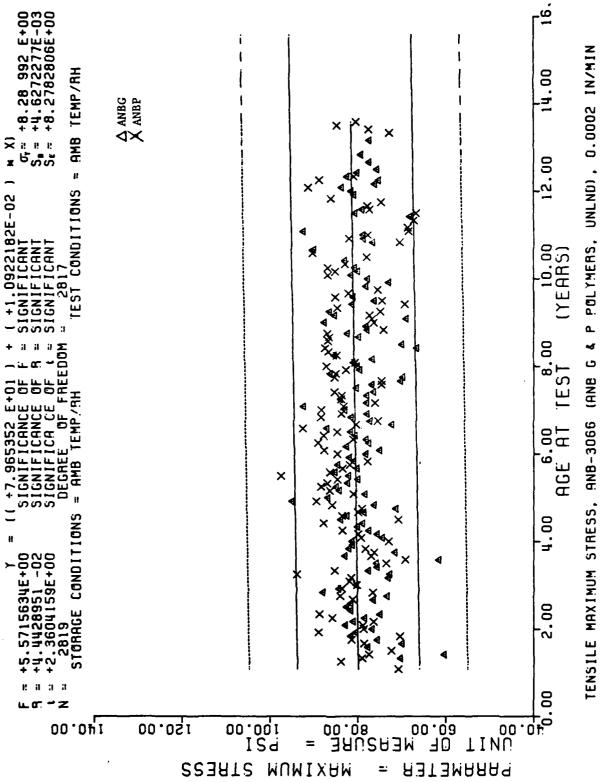
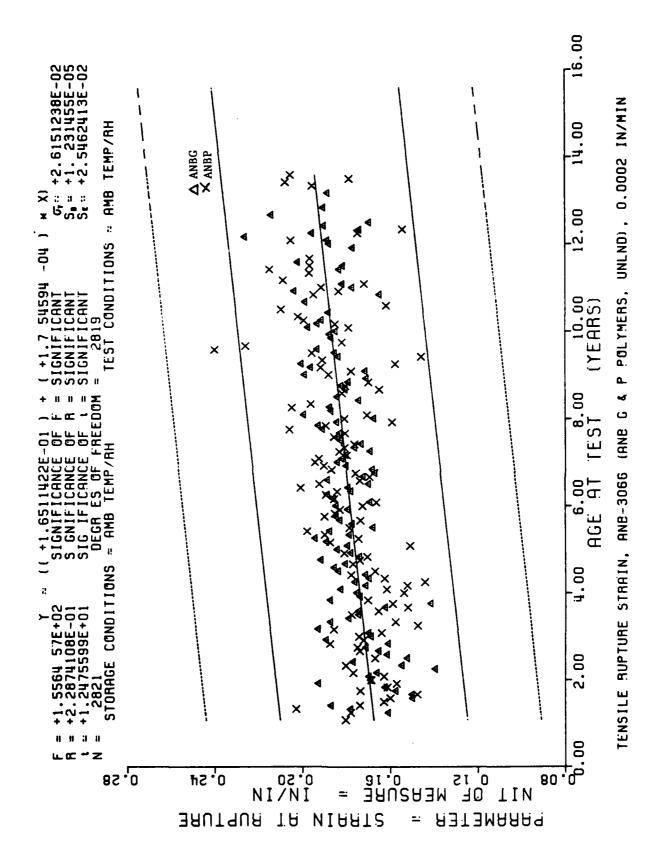
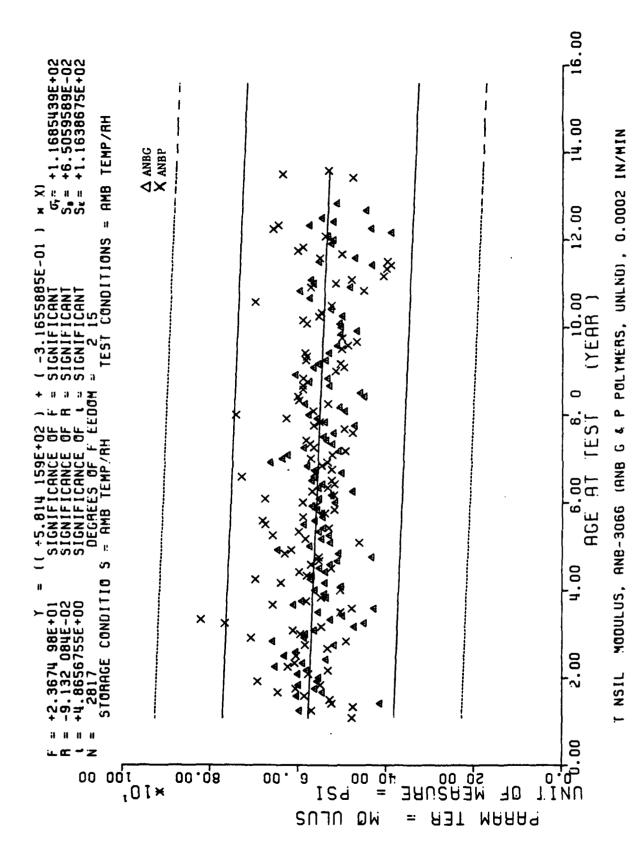
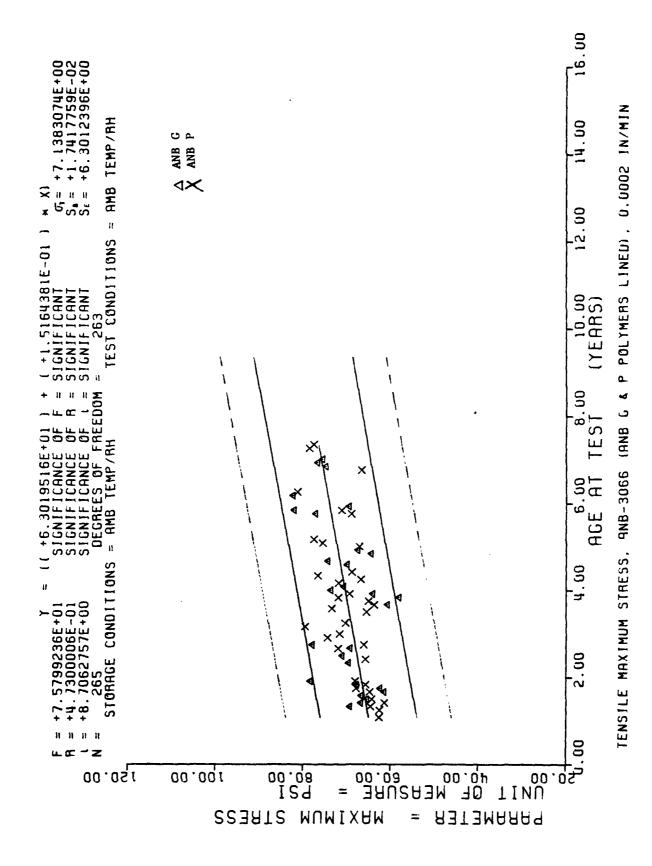


Figure 4-16

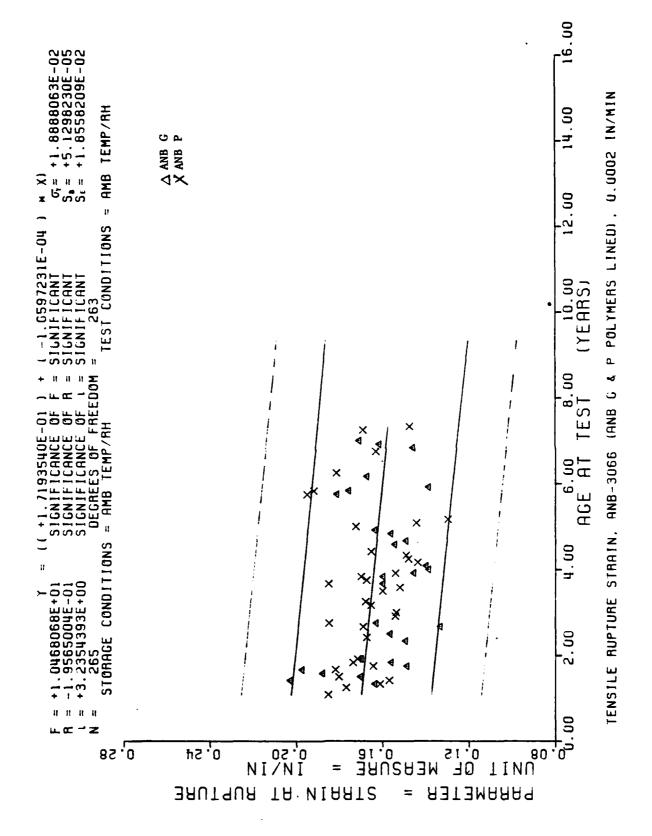




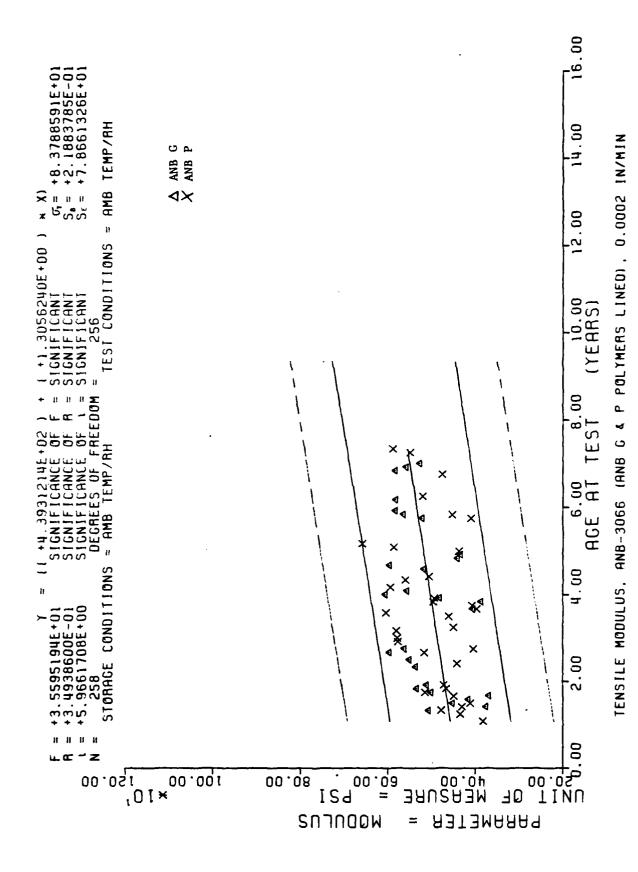
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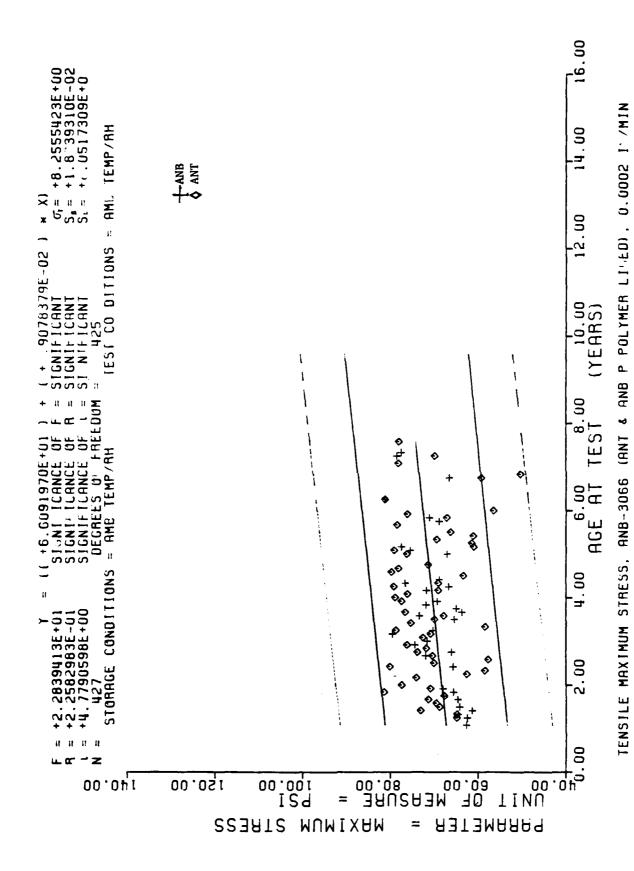


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TENSILE RUPTURE STRRIN, GNB-3066 (ANT & GN. P POLYMER LINED), 0.0002 11/MIN

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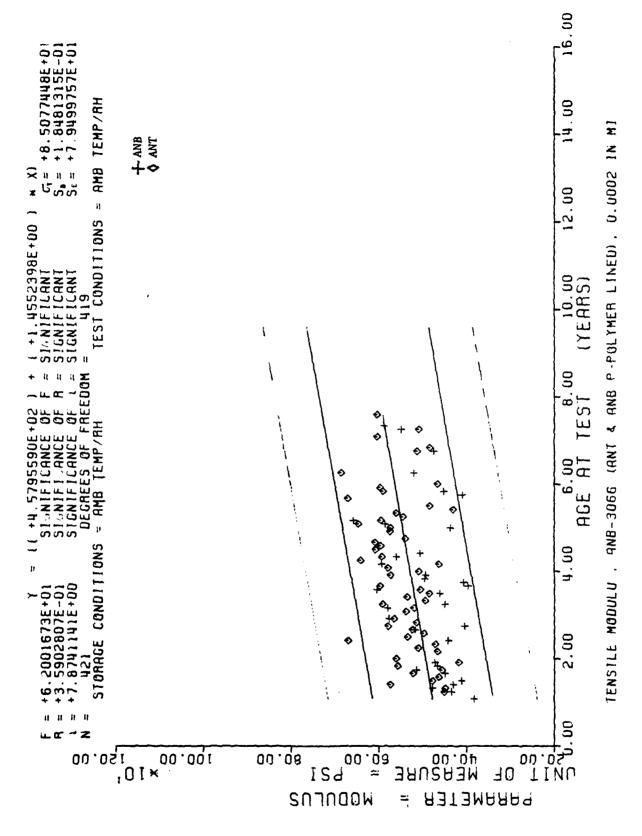
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STRAIN AT RUPTURE



SECTION V

HIGH RATE TENSILE

A. HIGH RATE TRIAXIAL:

This test utilizes a specimen 3/4 inch (1.9 cm) GL rail by 5 inches (12.7 cm) long. The specimens are tested on the MTS at a crosshead speed of 1750 in/min (74.08 cm/sec) with 600 psi (42.18 kg/sq cm). Strain rate is 1000 in/in/min. These conditions simulate that of the motor at ignition.

There are fewer significant trends than in the last report. Lined cartons of ANB"G" and ANT"P" propellant show significant trends for all parameters but in opposing directions (Table 5-1).

The most consistent statistical feature of the test is the lower standard deviation of lined cartons compared to unlined cartons (Table 2-1).

This characteristic is most noticeable in the standard deviation of modulus which may be less than half that of unlined cartons. Since determination of a consistent modulus has been a problem in high rate testing, the much reduced deviation in lined cartons seems all the more remarkable.

B. HIGH RATE DOGBONES:

This test is performed under the same conditions as the rail specimens.

The specimens are shortened dogbones with a nominal gage length of 0.75".

All systems show a significant increase in maximum stress. Modulus shows a significant increase except for ANB"P" lined cartons. Only ANT P and ANB G lined cartons do not show a significant decrease in strain and rupture (Table 5-2).

TABLE 5-1
HIGH RATE TRIAXIAL

Significance Of Regression Slopes

SYSTEM	Sma	Fig	er	Fig	E	Fig
ANA G Unlined	NS		Sig inc	·	Sig dec	
ANB G Unlined	NS		Sig inc		Sig dec	7-7
ANB G Lined	Sig dec	5-1	Sig inc	5-2	Sig dec	5-3
ANB P Unlined	l'iS		NS		Sig dec	1 1
ANB P Lined	NS		NS		NS	
ANT P Unlined	Sig inc		NS		NS	
ANT P Lined	Sig inc	5-4	Sig dec	5-5	Sig inc	5-6
ANA & ANB G Unlined	NS		Sig Inc		Sig dec	
ANB G&P Unlined	Sig inc	5-7	Sig inc	5-8	Sig dec	5-9
ANB G&P Lined	NS		NS		NS	
ANT & ANB P Unlined	NS		Sig dec		NS	<u> </u>
ANT & ANB P LINED	Sig inc	5-10	Sig dec	5-11	Sig inc	5-12

TABLE 5-2
HIGH RATE DOGBONES

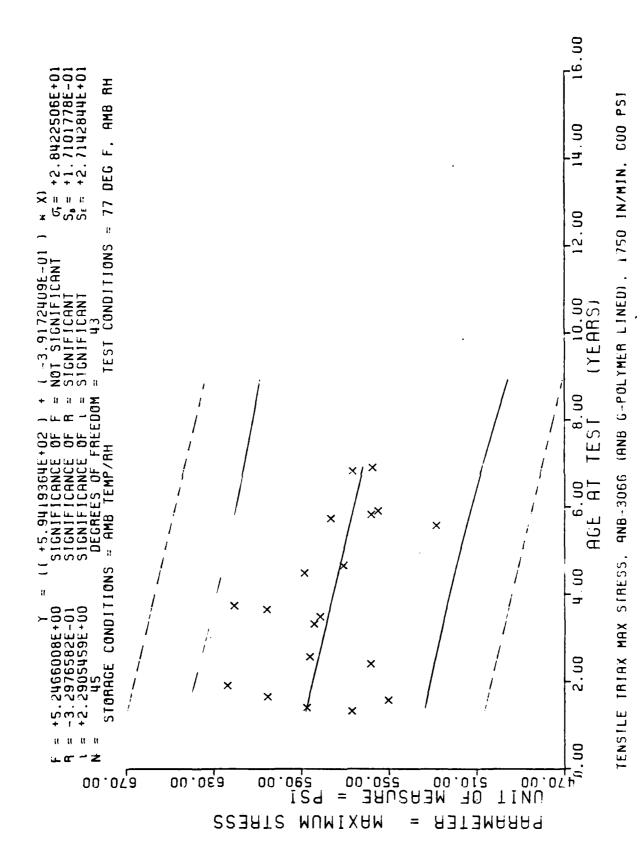
Significance of Regression Slopes

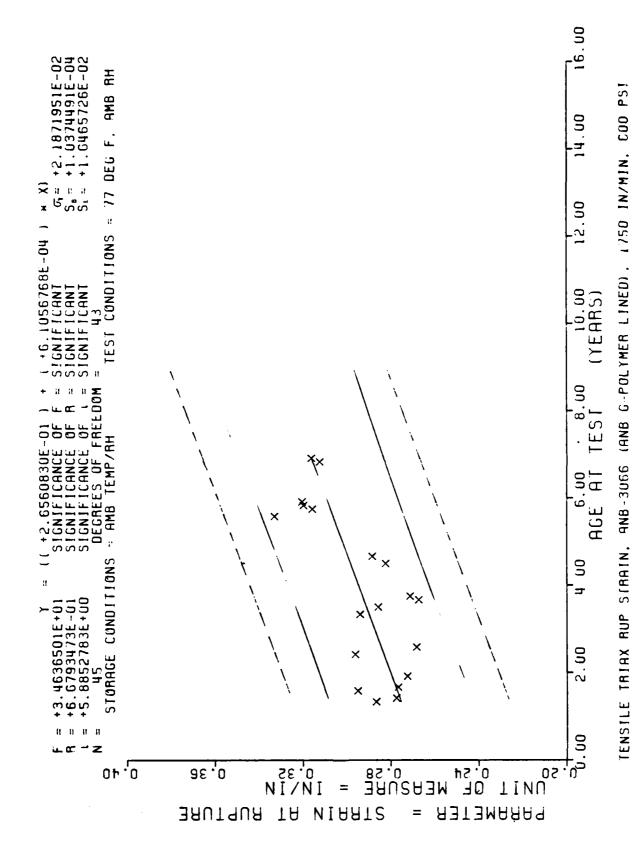
SYSTEM	sm	Fig	er	Fig	E	Fig
ANA G Unlined no data						
ANB G Unlined	Sig inc	5-13	Sig dec	5-14	Sig inc	5-15
ANB G Lined	Sig inc		NS		Sig inc	
ANB P Unlined	Sig inc	5-6	Sig dec	5-17	Sig inc	5-18
ANB P Lined	Sig inc		Sig dec		NS	
ANT P Unlined	Sig inc		NS		Sig inc	
ANT P Lined	Sig inc	5-19	Sig dec	5-20	Sig inc	5-21

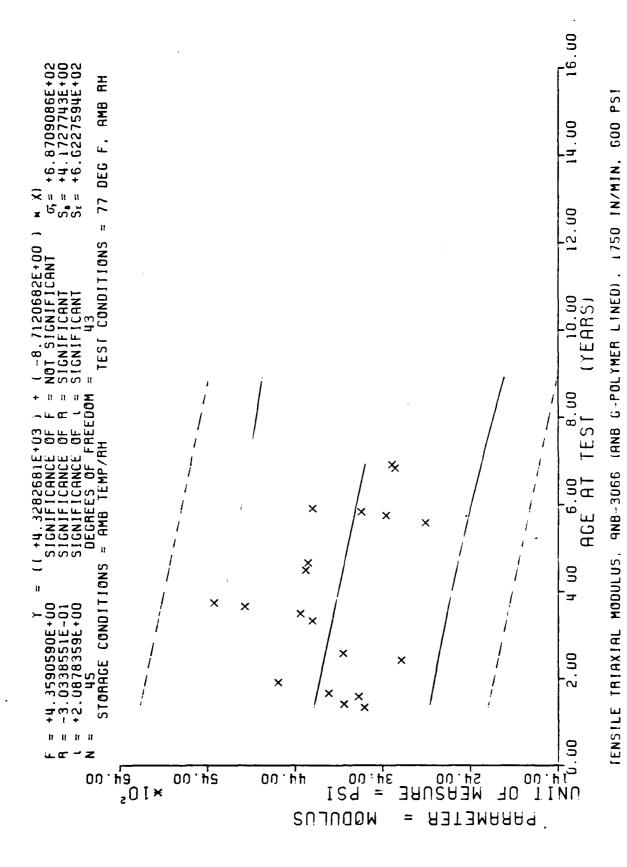
NS = Not significantly different from zero slope

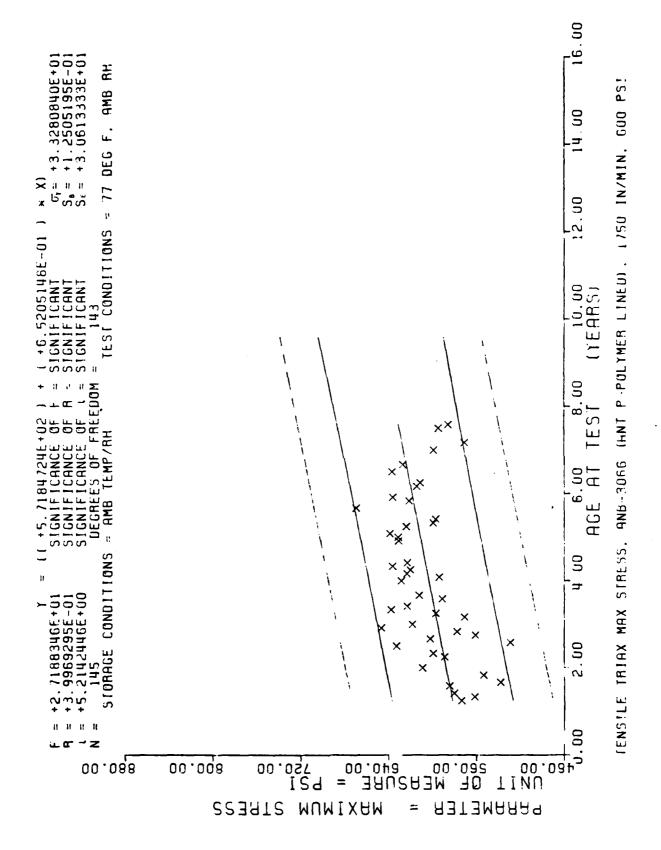
Sig inc = Positive slope

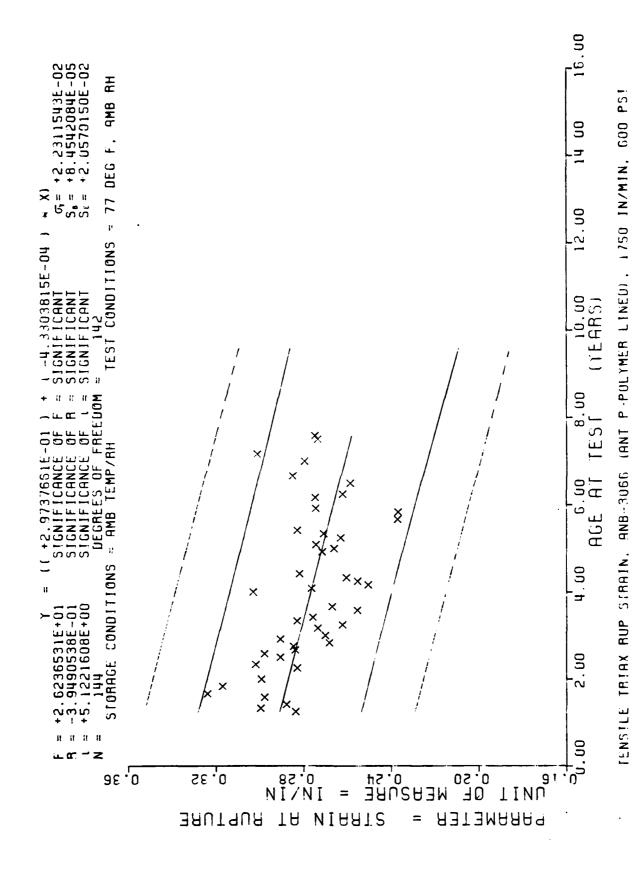
Sig dec = Negative slope



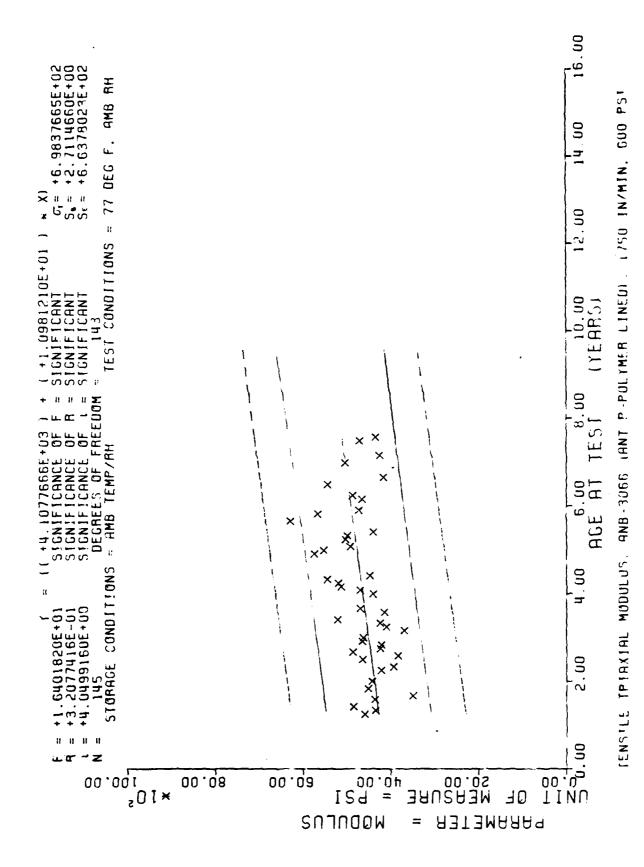


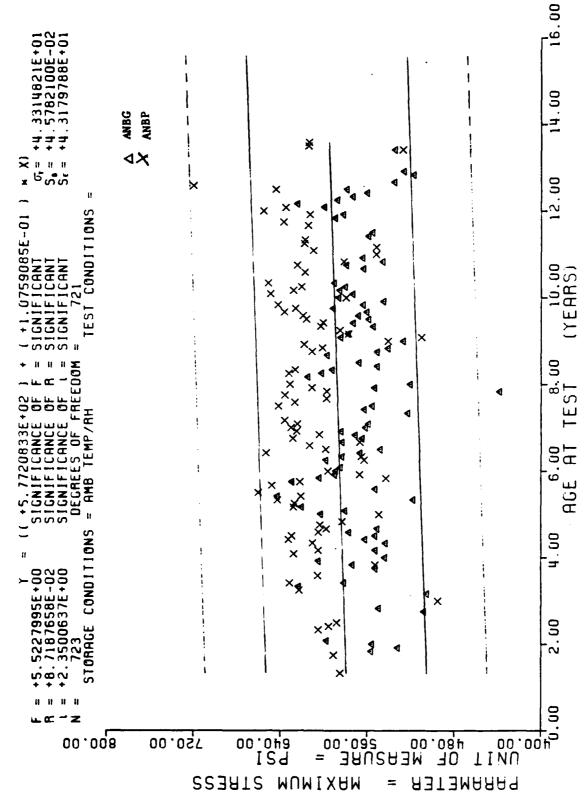






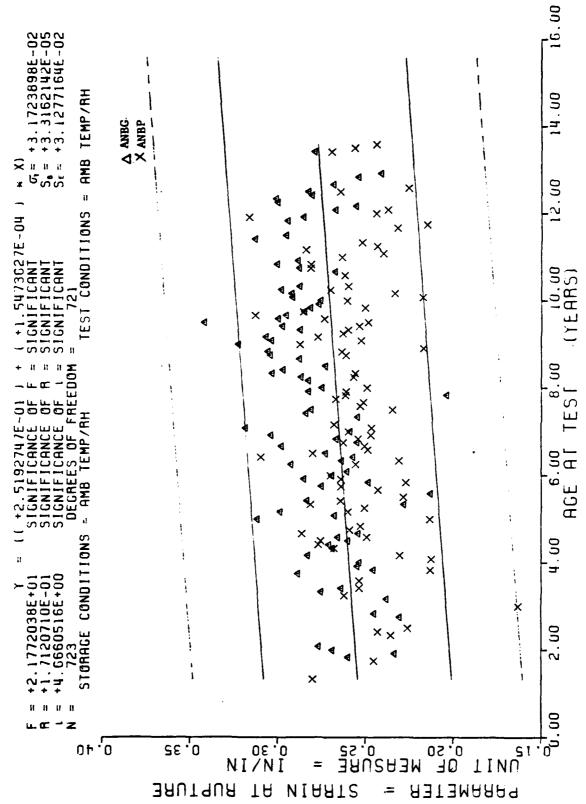
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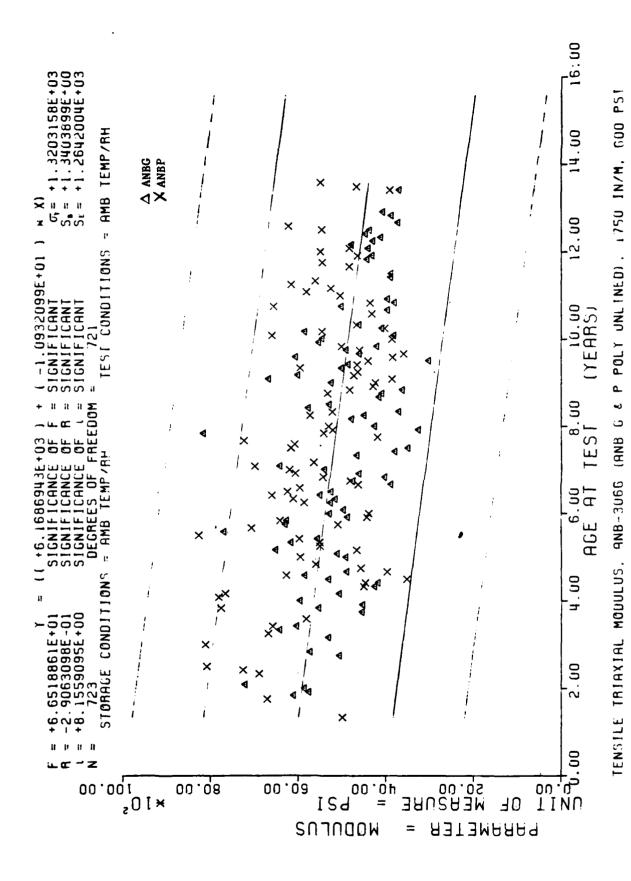


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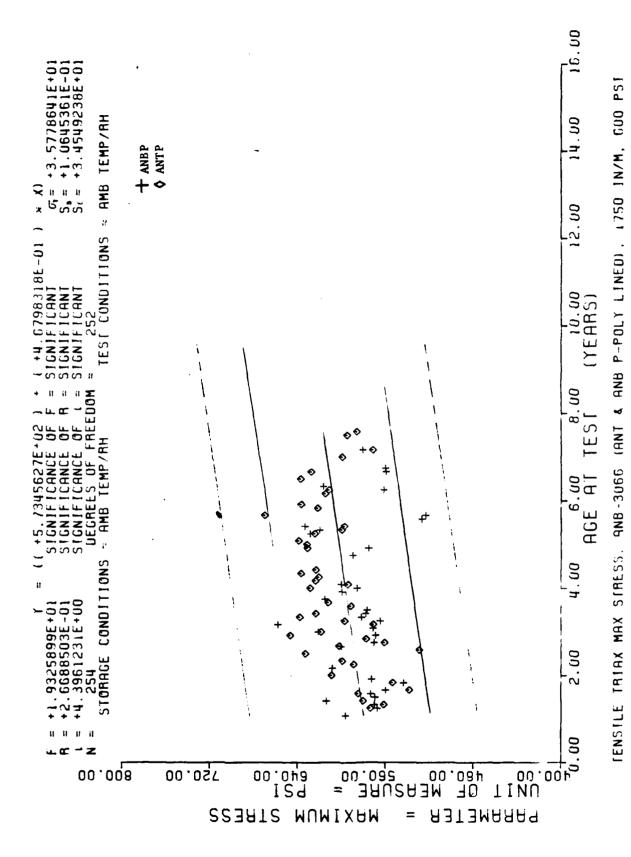
P POLY UNLINED). 1750 IN/M, GOO PS! TENSILE TRIAX MAX STRESS, 9NB-3066 (ANB G &

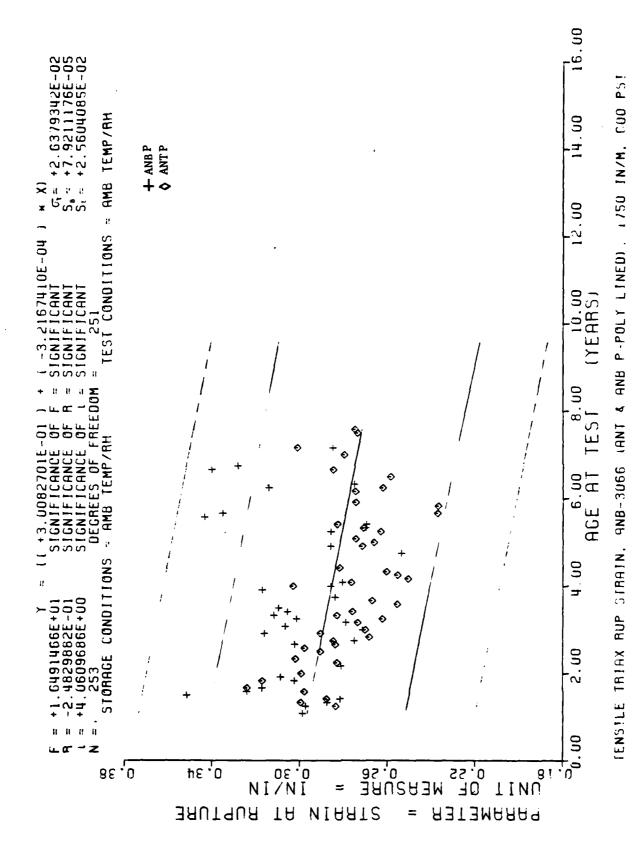


& P POLY UNLINED), 1750 IN/M, GUO PSI TENSTLE TRIAX RUP STRAIN, 9NB-3U66 (ANB G



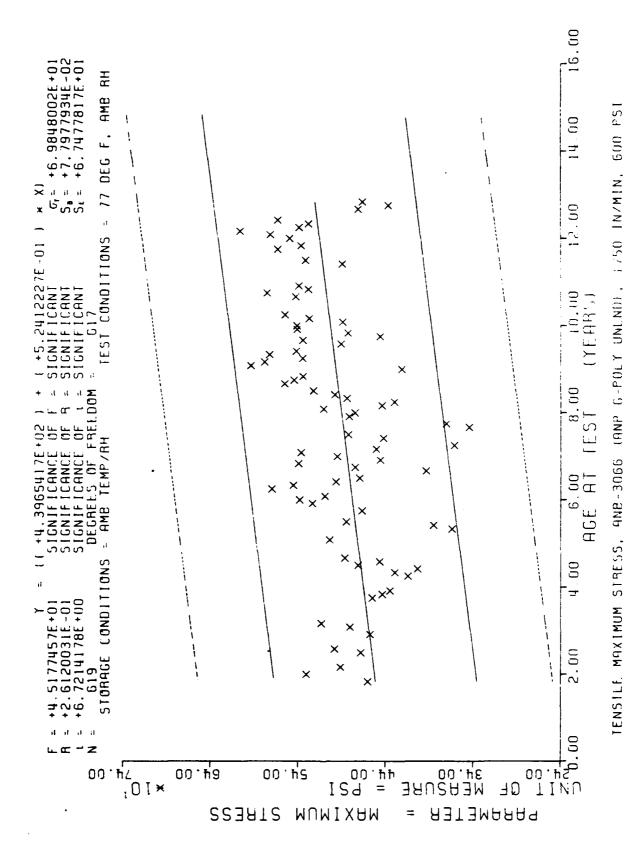
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FENSILE TRIAXIAL MODULUS, ANB-3065 (ANT & ANB P-POLY LINED), 1750 IN/M, 600 PSI

Figure 5-12



5 - 15

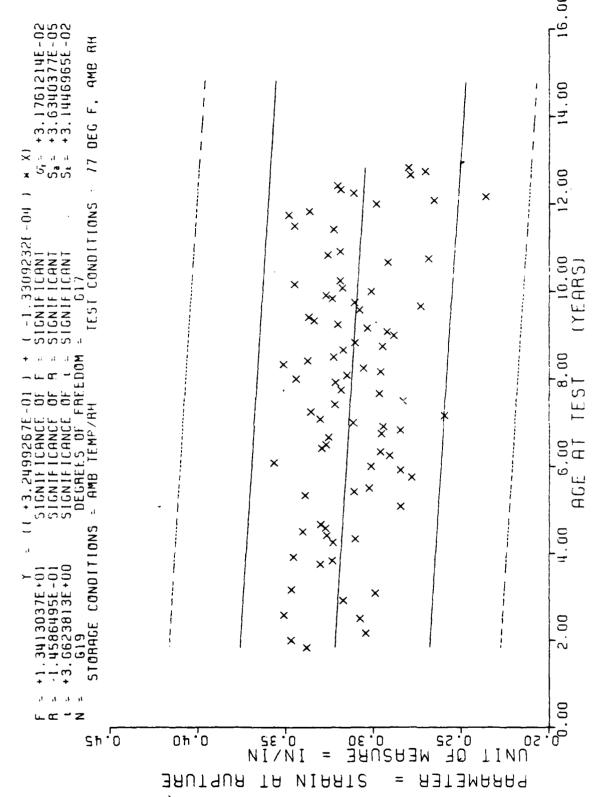
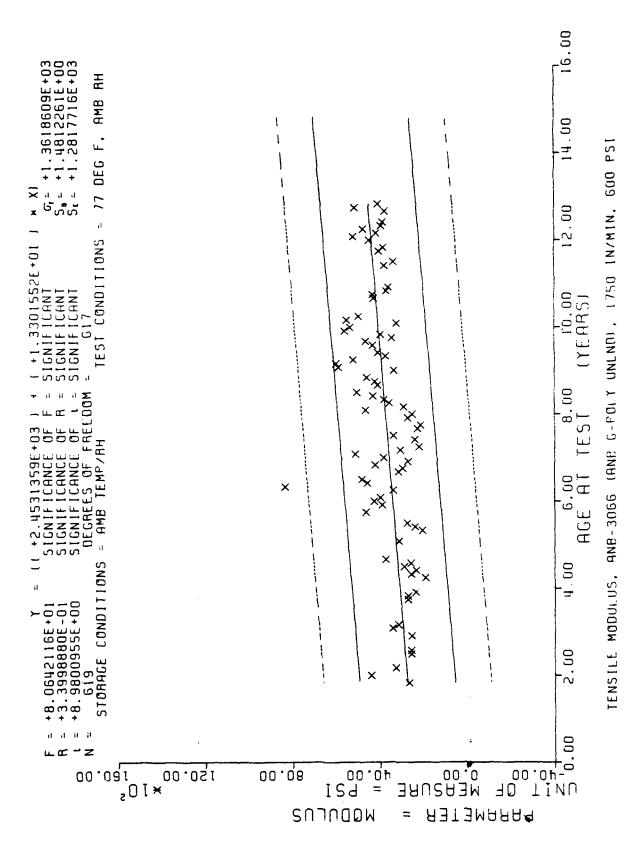
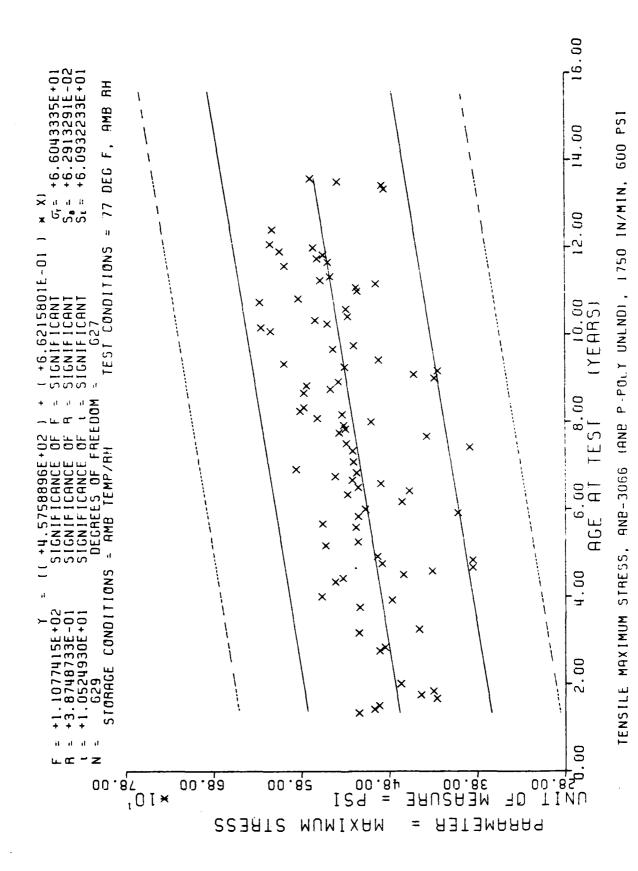
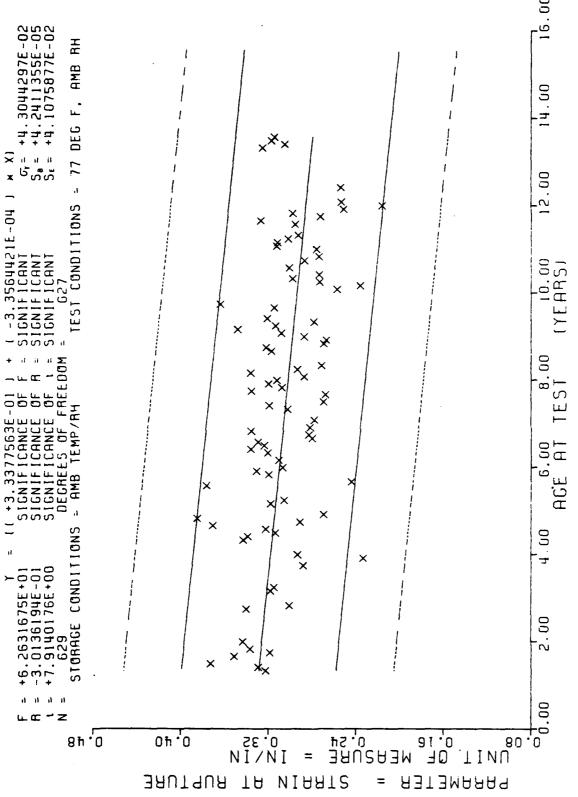


Figure 5-14

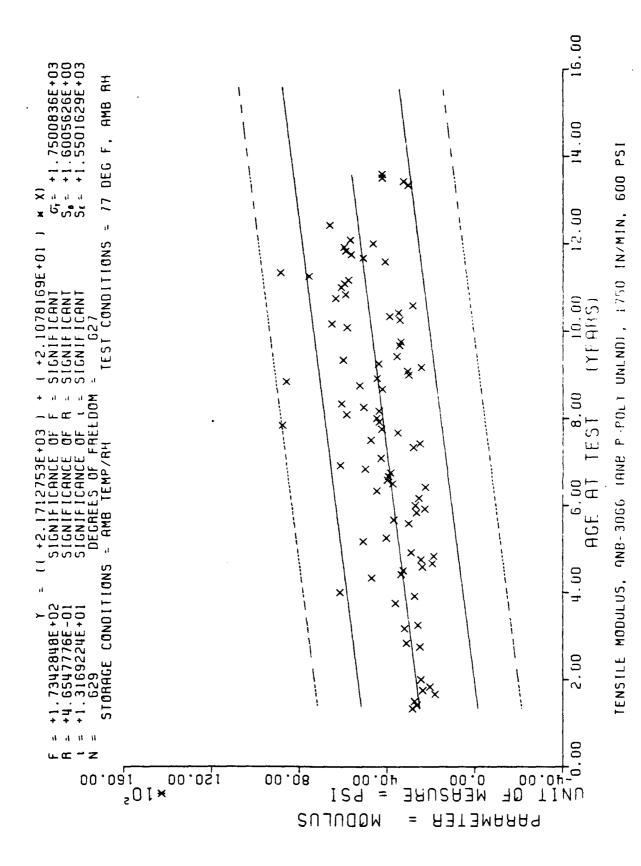


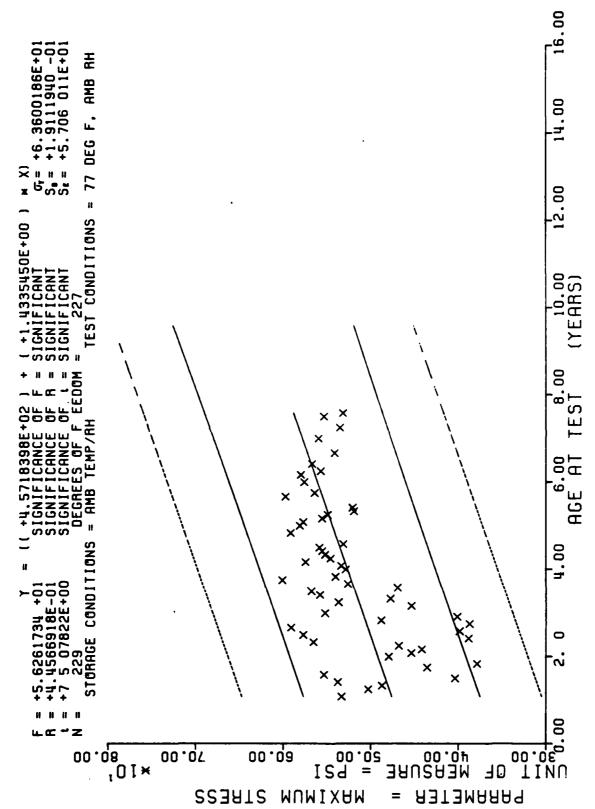




TENSILE BUPTURE STRAIN, ANB-3066 (ANB P-POLY UNLND), 1750 IN/MIN, 600 PSI

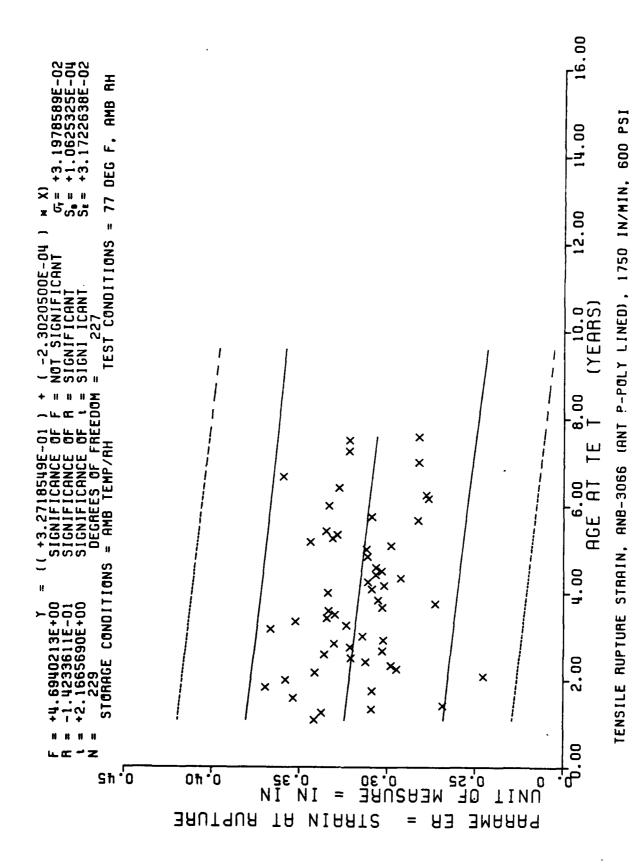
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TENSILE MAXIMUM STRESS, ANB-3066 (ANT P-POLY LINED), 1750 IN/MIN, 600 PSI



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SILE MODULUS, ANB-3066 (ANT P-POLY LINED), 1750 IN/MIN, 600 PSI

Figure 5-21

SECTION VI

STRESS RELAXATION AND STRAIN DILATION

A. STRESS RELAXATION:

An end bonded 1/2" x 1/2" x 4" specimen (1.27 x 1.27 x 10.16 cm) is tested on the stress relaxometer. Load is applied at 2 in/min (.085 cm/sec). Timing begins when the load is applied. Specimens have been strained at both 1% and 3%.

The use of 1% strain over the range of temperatures was not introduced into the program until Phase 3 of Minuteman III testing and Phase B Series 2 for Minuteman II. In this report, data for both 1% and 3% at 77°F are shown for a comparison between applied strains. Thiokol has shown that strains introduced into the propellant during machining remain in the samples and a higher strain is required to give reproducible and accurate relaxation moduli. The 1% strain is considered to be very marginal insofar as reproducible data is concerned.

Table 6-1 gives the significance of 't' for both 1% and 3% strains. The number of specimens represented in each regression is shown so that the preponderance of test data at 3% strain is obvious. Next report will show composite regressions of 3% data.

Unlined cartons of ANB "G" show a significant decrease for both 1% and 3% (154 mo) while there is no significant change for lined cartons (82 mo).

Unlined cartons of ANB "P" show a significant increase at 1% (86 mo), but the 1000 second modulus at 3% shows a significant increase.

Unlined cartons of ANT "P" do not show a significant decrease at 1% (81), but the decrease is significant at 3% (91). Lined cartons (80 mo) still show a significant increase.

These data tend to contradict ASPC's findings which suggests that samples prepared from cartons appeared to decrease in modulus after 3.5 to 4 years of storage (ASPC 0162-06SAAS-21).

Gradient stress relaxation does not show a change from the last report. Minima occurs at approximately 2.2 inches from the liner.

B. STRAIN DILATATION:

The same type of specimen is used for this test as for stress relaxation. Testing is done in a gas dilatometer at 77 F (25 °C) without pressure.

Poisson's Ratio at 15% strain consistently shows a significant decrease (Table 6-2). At maximum strain, Poisson's ratio is significantly decreasing for unlined cartons. ANB "G" and "P" unlined cartons do not show a significant change, while other cartons show a significant decrease.

TABLE 6-1 STRESS RELAXATION

Significance of Regression Slopes

		10 sec	10	sec	1000 s	ec
SYSTEM	N	1%	N	3%	1%	3%
ANB G Unlined	180	Sig dec	760	Sig dec	Sig dec	Sig dec
ANB G Lined	48	NS	112	NS	NS	Sig inc
ANB P Unlined	168	Sig inc	589	Sig inc	Sig inc	Sig inc
ANB P Lined	72	NS	158	Sig inc	NS	Sig inc
ANT P Unlined	156	NS	399	Sig dec	NS	Sig dec
ANT P Lined	144	Sig inc	309	Sig dec	Sig inc	Sig inc
ANA & ANB G	218	Sig dec			Sig dec	
ANB G & P Unlined	348	Sig inc			NS	
ANB G & P Lined	120	NS			NS	
ANB & ANT P Unlined	324	Sig inc			Sig inc	
ANB & ANT P Lined	216	Sig inc			Sig inc	

TABLE 6-2 DILATATION

Significance of Regression Slopes

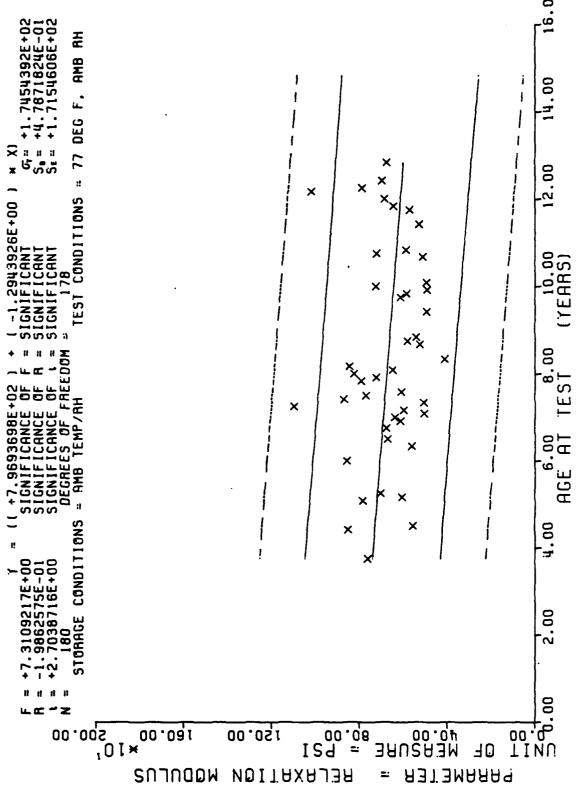
SYSTEM	POISSONS RATIO AT 15% STRAIN	POISSONS RATIO AT MAX STRAIN	DILATATION AT MAX STRAIN
ANB G Unlined	Sig dec	Sig dec	NS
ANB G Lined	Sig dec	NS	Sig dec
ANB P Unlined	Sig dec	Sig dec	NS
ANB P Lined	Sig dec	NS	Sig dec
ANT P Unlined	Sig dec	Sig dec	Sig dec
ANT P Lined	Sig dec	NS	Sig dec

NS = Not significantly different from zero slope

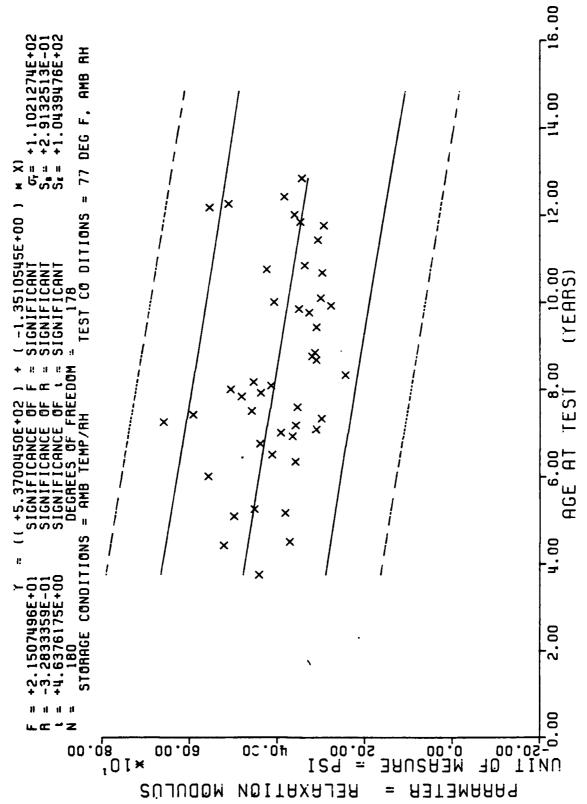
Sig inc = Positive slope

Sig dec = Negative slope

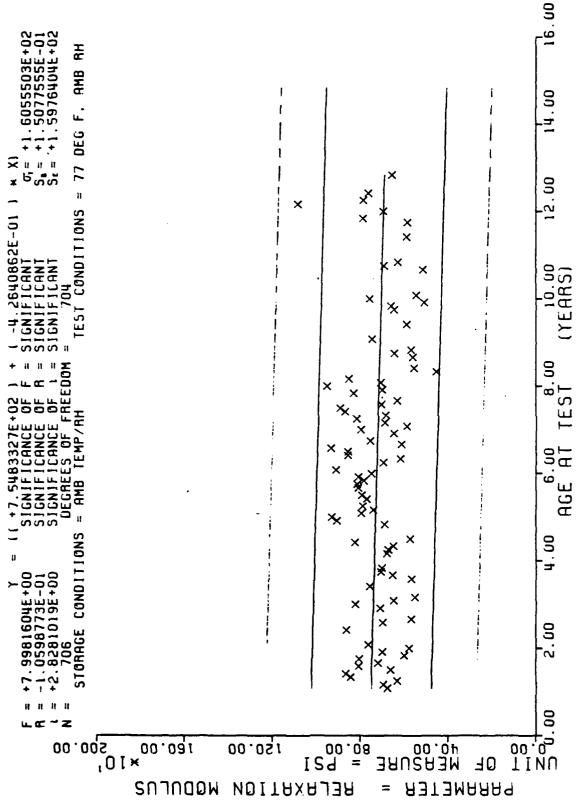
· Chill Bleed Co.



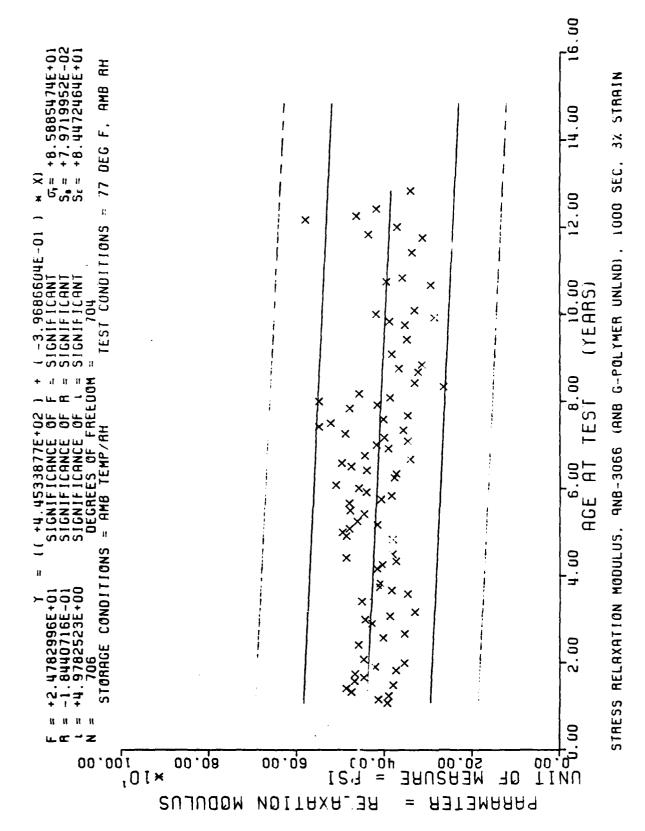
STRESS RELAXATION MODULUS, ANB-3066 (ANB G-POLYMER UNLND), 10 SEC, 1% STRAIN

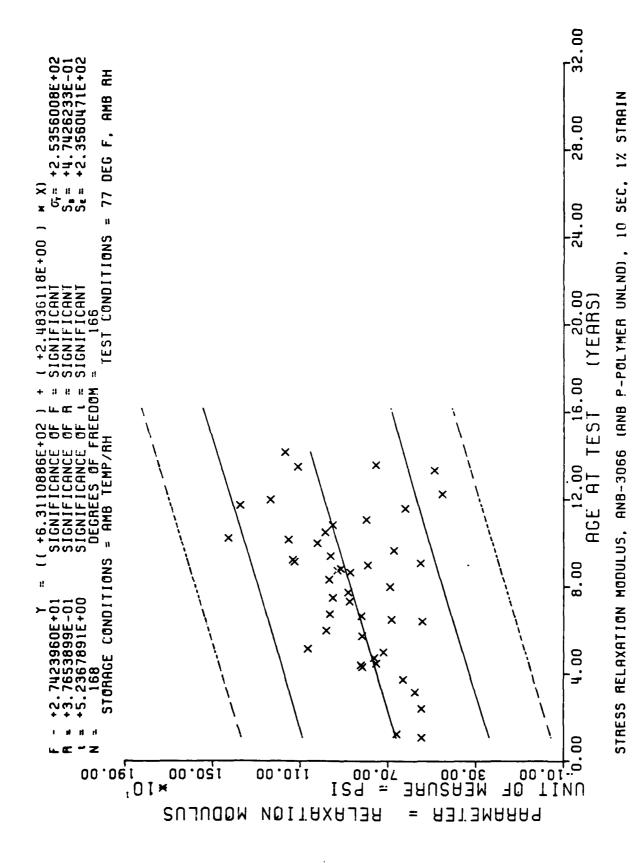


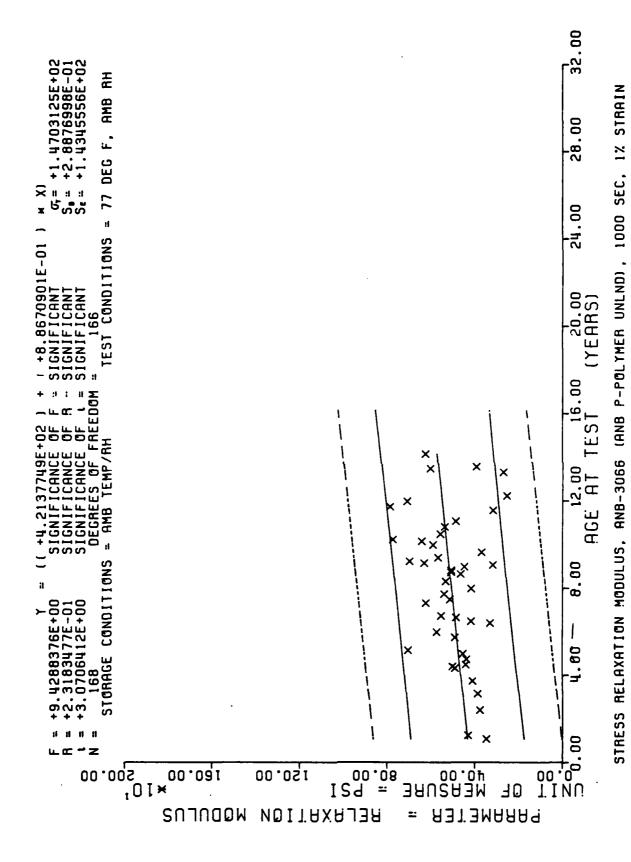
IANB G-POLYMER UNLND), 1000 SEC, 1% STRRIN STRESS RELAXATION MODULUS, ANB-3066

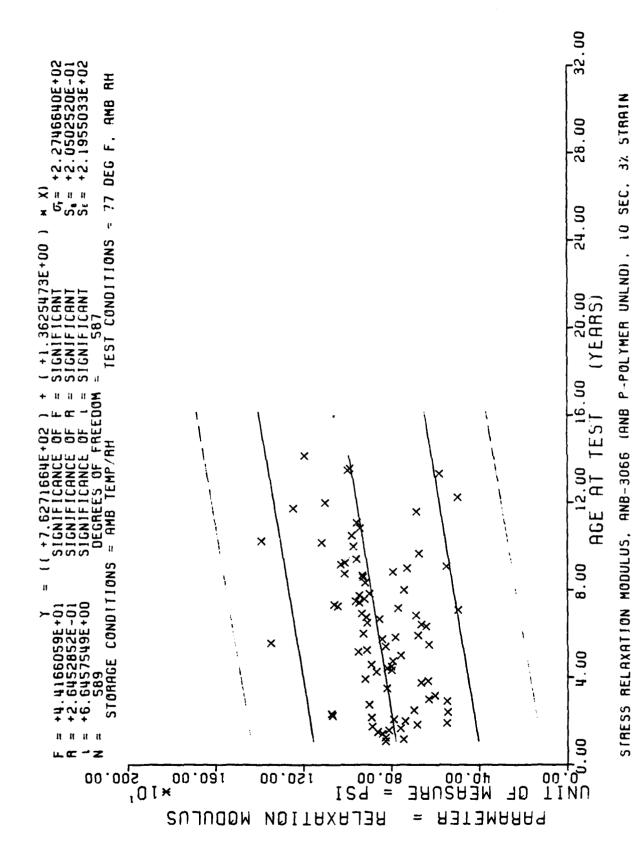


3% STRRIN STRESS RELAXATION MODULUS, ANB-3066 (ANB G-POLYMER UNLND), 10 SEC,

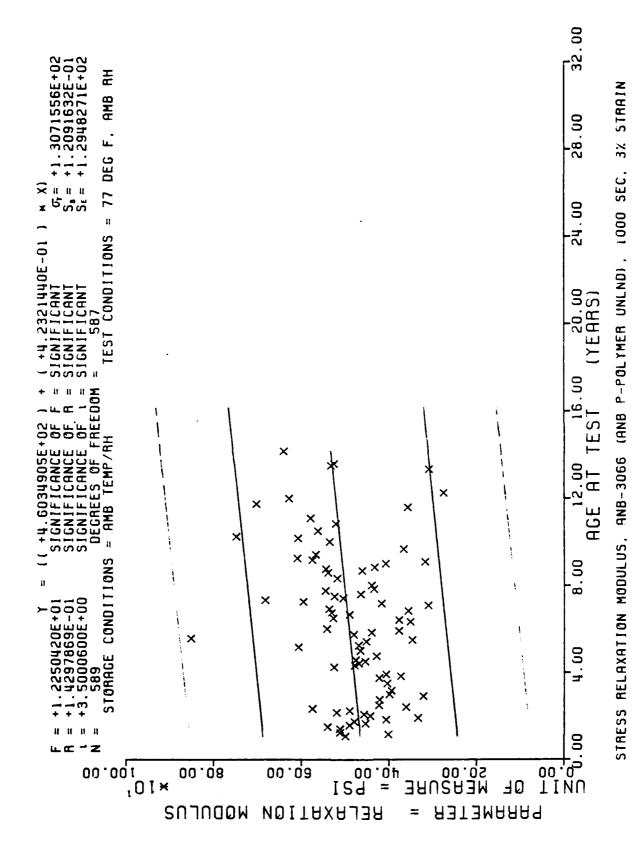








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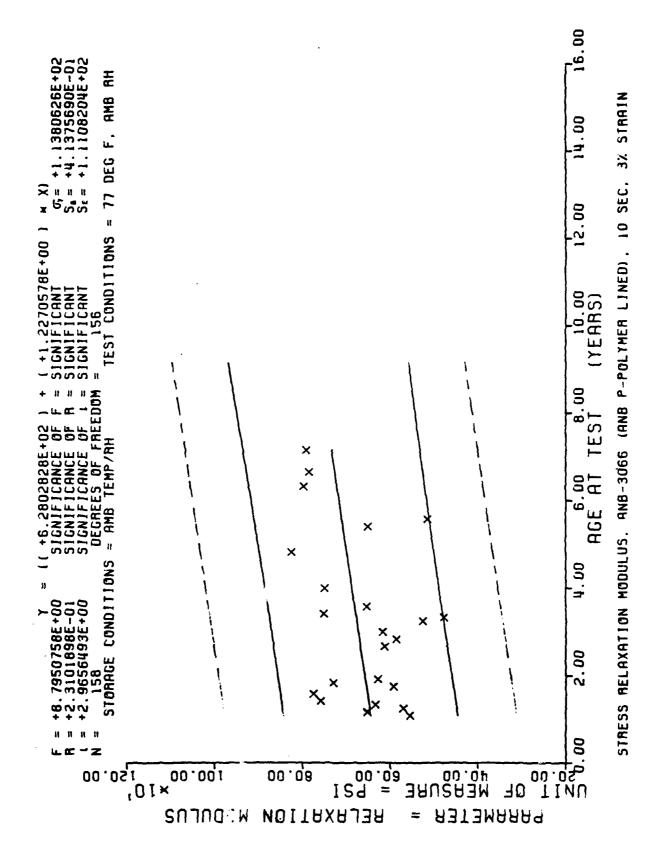
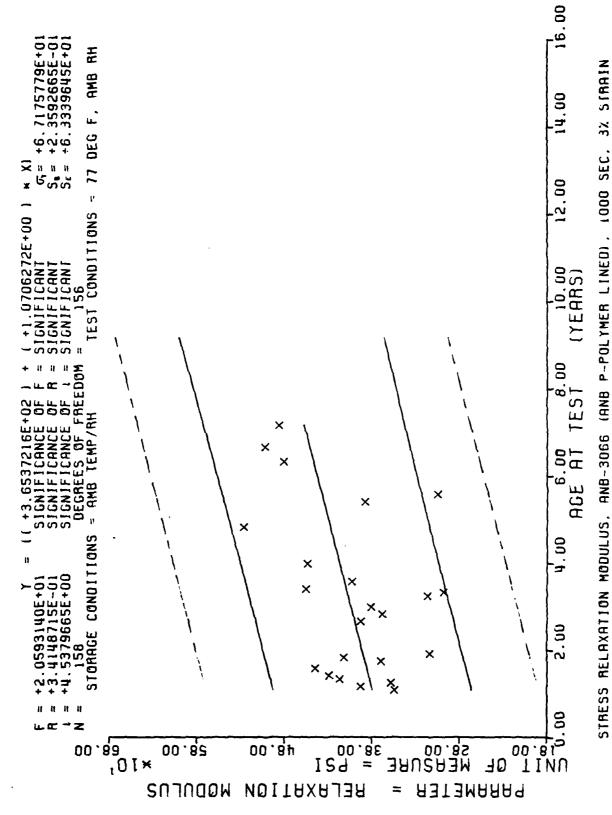
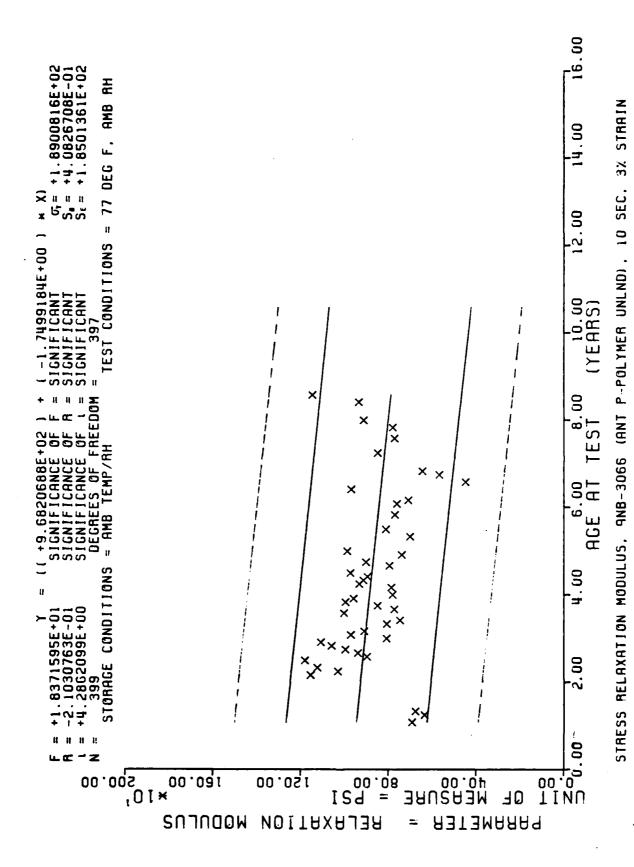
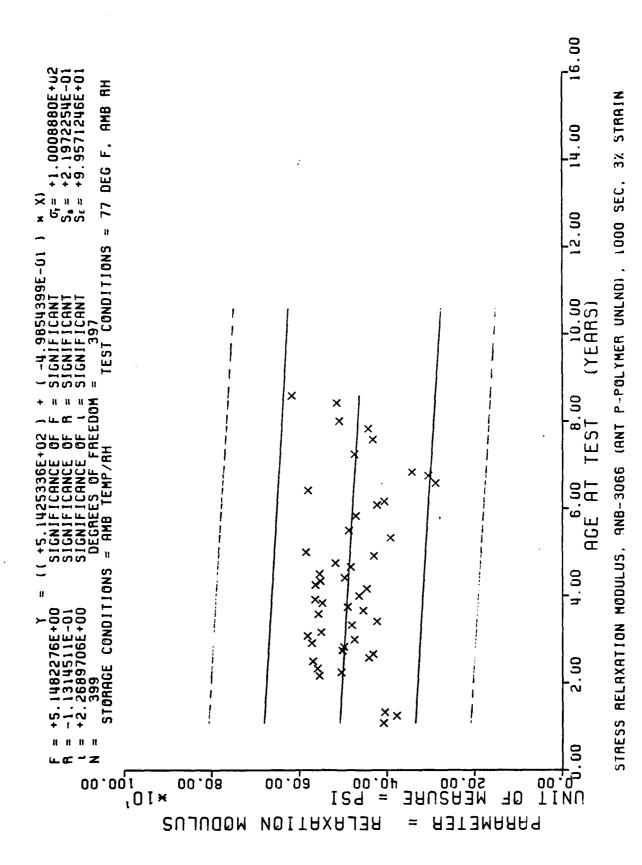


Figure 6-10







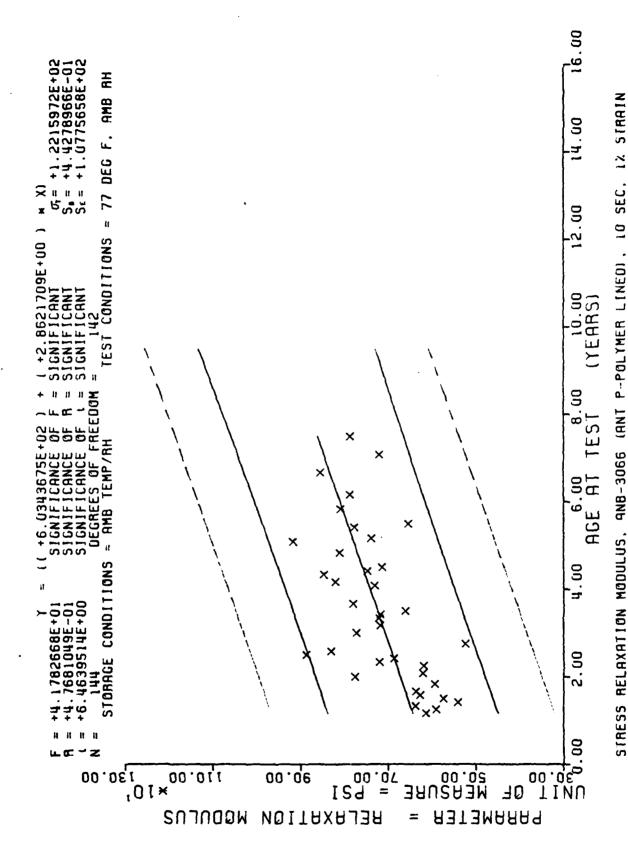


Figure 6-14

STRESS RELAXATION MODULUS, 9NB-3066 (ANT

P.-POLYMER LINED), 1000 SEC, 1% STRAIN

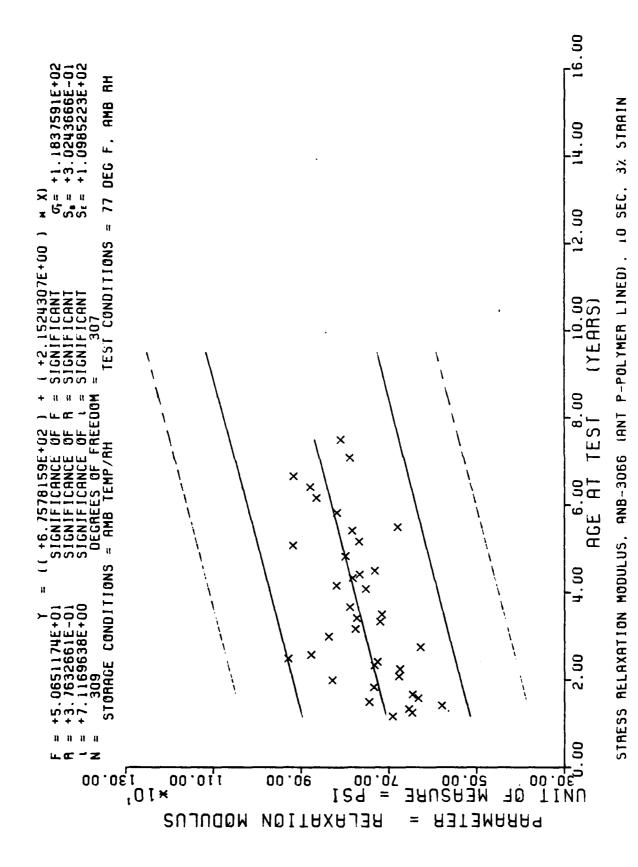


Figure 6-16

STRESS RELAXATION MODULUS, ANB-3066 (ANT P-POLYMER LINED), 1000 SEC, 3% STRAIN

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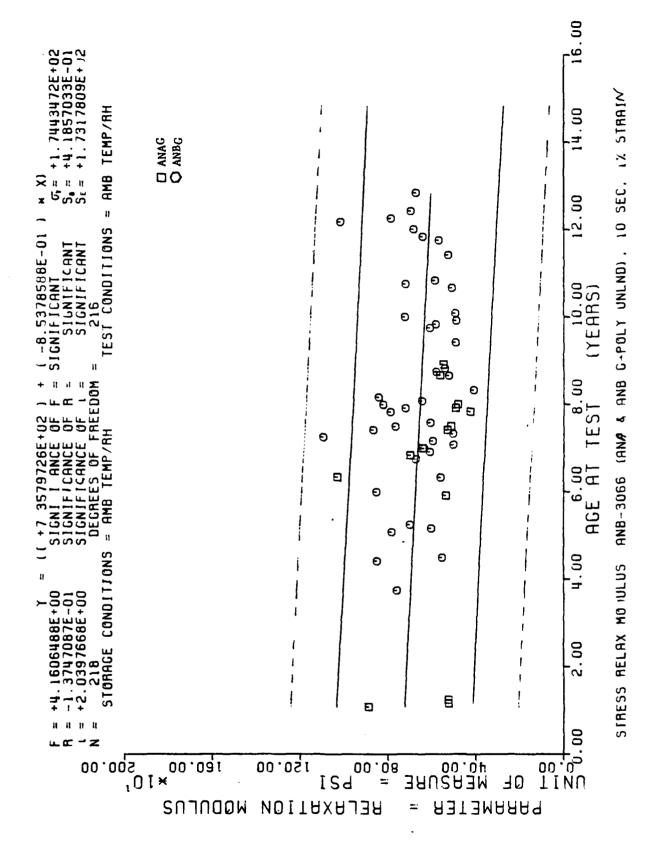
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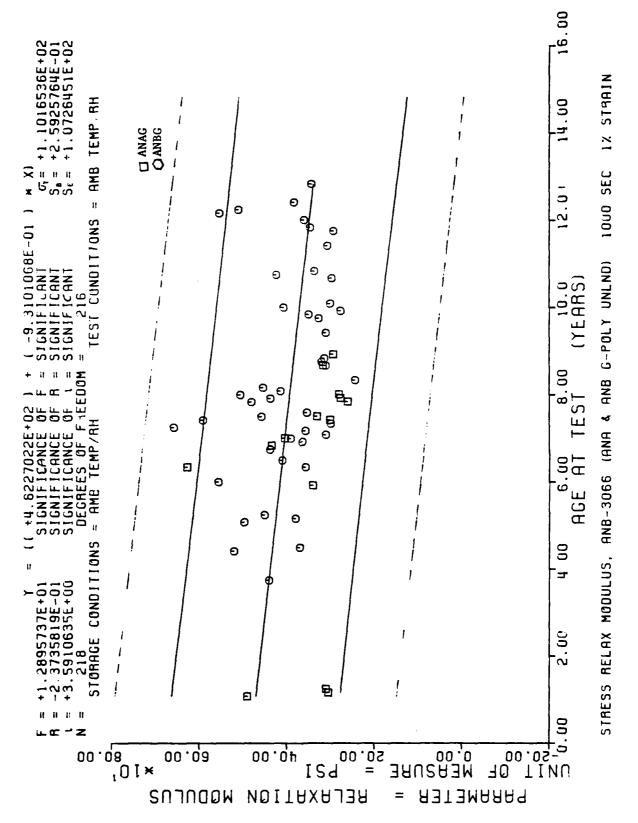
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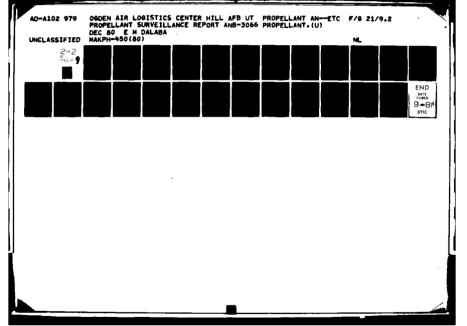
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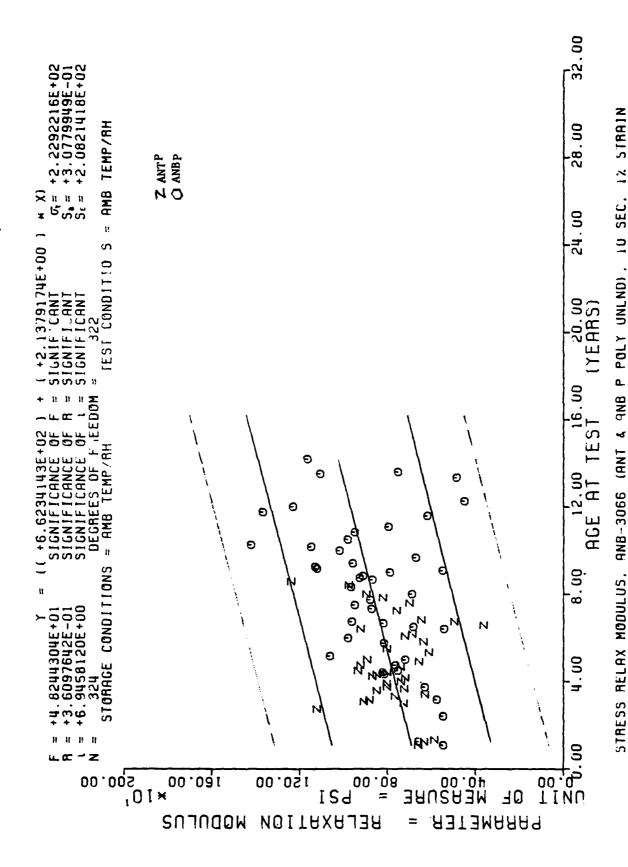
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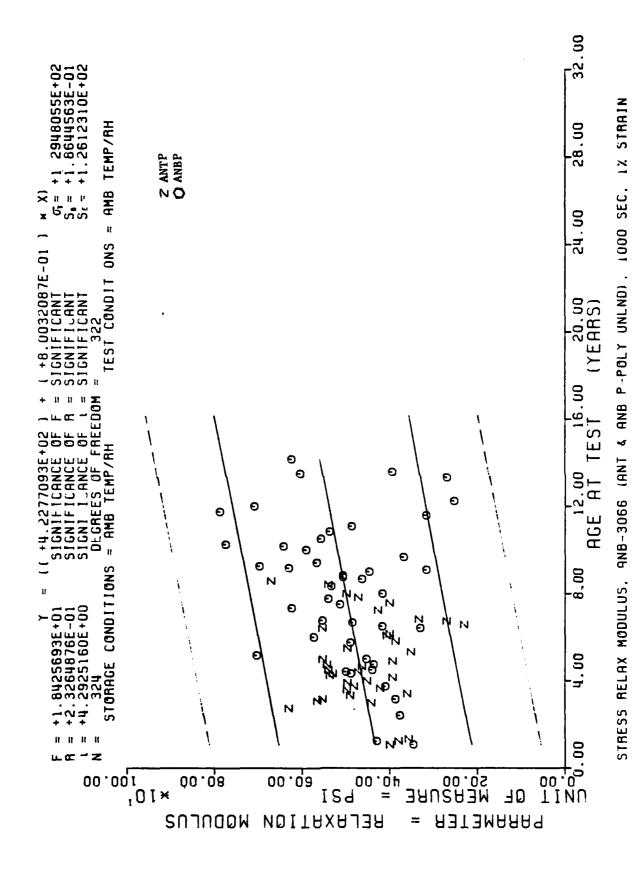
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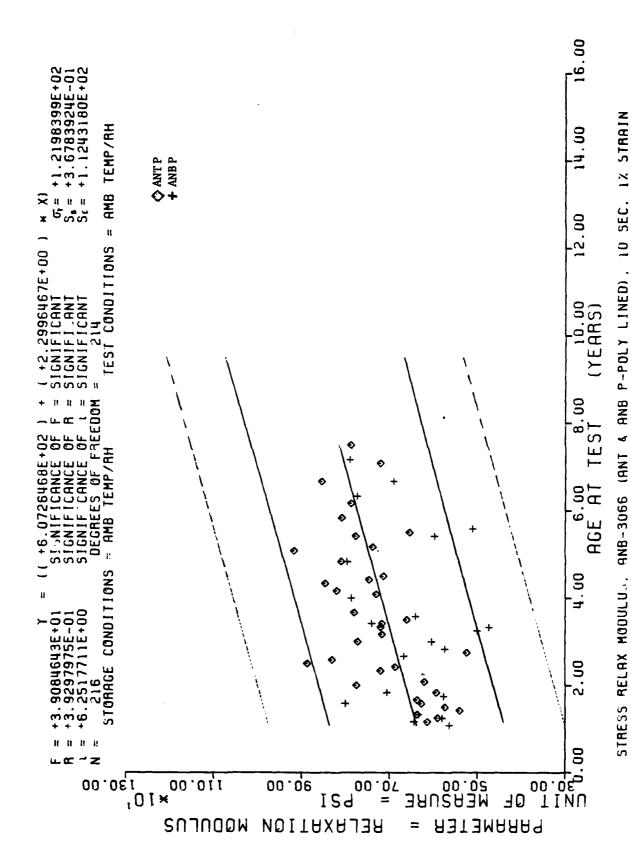


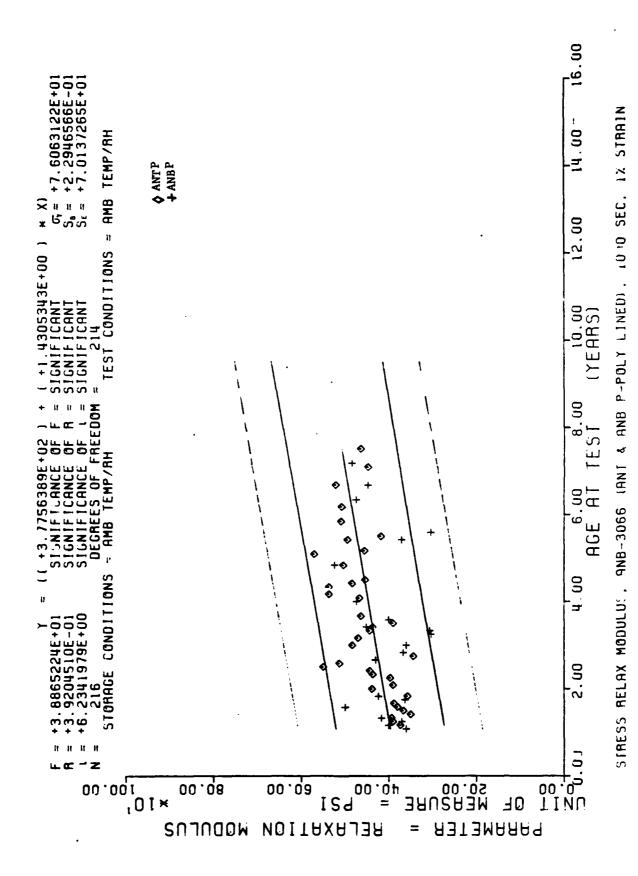


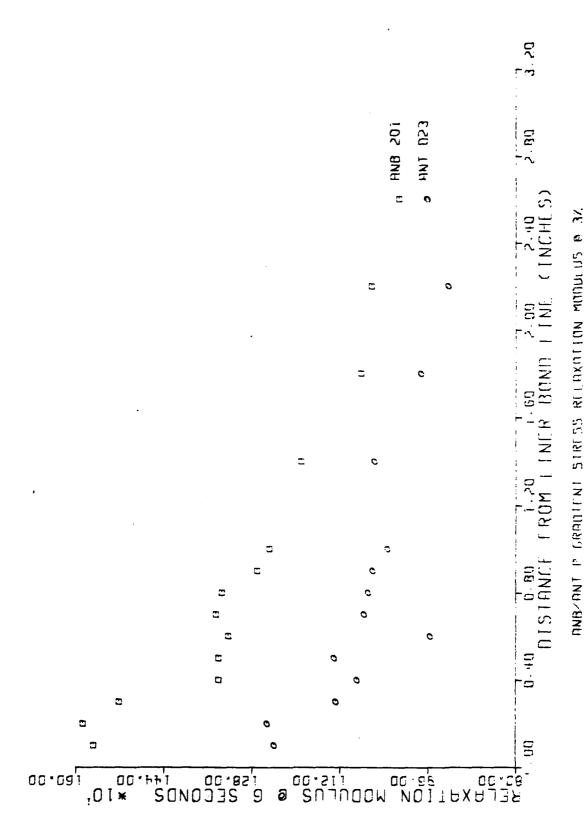




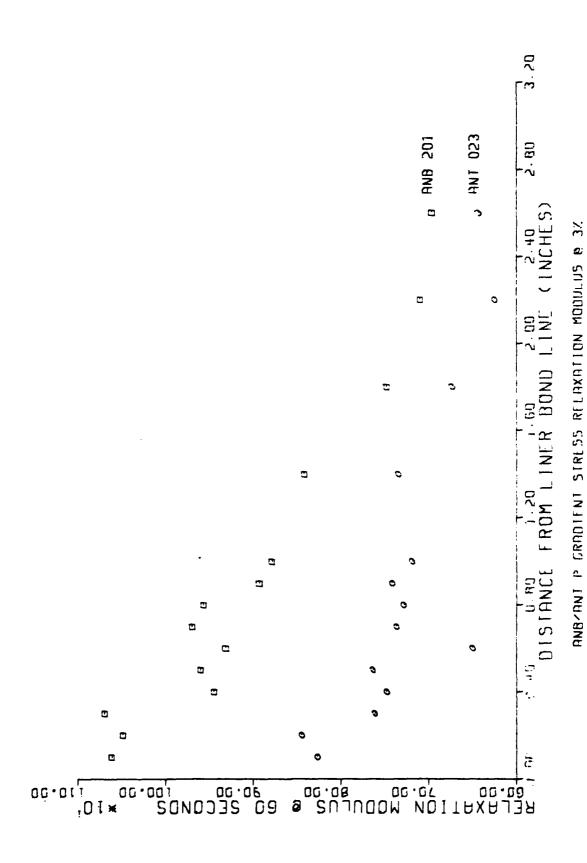












SECTION VII

THERMAL COEFFICIENT OF LINEAR EXPANSION

Thermal coefficient of linear expansion is run on the DuPont 990 Thermal Analyzer using the thermomechanical analyzer with expansion probe. The specimen used is a wafer approximately .200" (.508 cm) thick by .33" (.84 cm) diameter. The specimen is cooled to -110°C (-166°F) then heated at 5°C/min (9°F/min) to 40°C (104°F). The glass point (Tg), TCLE below Tg and TCLE above Tg are determined.

According to ASPC, where a volume coefficient of expansion is determined, the glass point for propellant stored at 80°F ranges from -91°C (-132°F) to -79.5°C (-111°F). All systems show a significant lowering of the glass point.

Expansion below the glass point is not considered to be a sigificant factor in analysis. This region is linear. Lined cartons of ANB "G" and "P" do not show a trend. Others show a sigificant increase.

TCLE above Tg is not significant for ANB "G" lined cartons. ANB "G" and "P" unlined cartons show a significant increase. ANB "P" lined and ANT "P" unlined and lined cartons show a significant decrease in this parameter.

TABLE 7-1

TCLE

Significance of Regression Slopes

SYSTEM	TB.	F18	Below Tg	Fig	Above Tg	F18
ANB "G" Unlined	Sig dec	7-1	Sig inc	7-2	Sig inc	7-3
ANB "G" Lined	Sig dec		NS		NS	
ANB "P" Unlined	Sig dec	7-4	Sig inc	7–5	Sig inc	9-1
ANB "P" Lined	Sig dec		NS		Sig dec	
ANT "P" Unlined	Sig dec	1-1	Sig inc	7-8	Sig dec	6-2
ANT "P" Lined	Sig dec	7-10	Sig inc	7-11	Sig dec	7-12

NS = Not significantly different from zero slope Sig dec = Negative slope Sig inc = Positive slope

Figure 7-1

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TCLE BELOW GLASS POINT, ANB-3066 (ANB G-POLYMER UNLND CARTONS)

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Figure 7-2

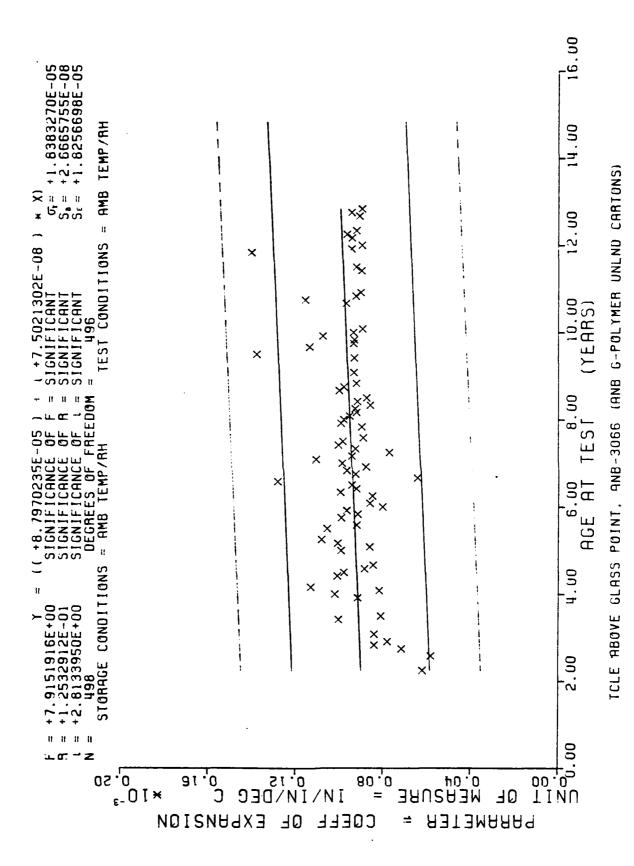
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Figure 7-4

(ANB P.-POLYMER UNLND CARTONS)

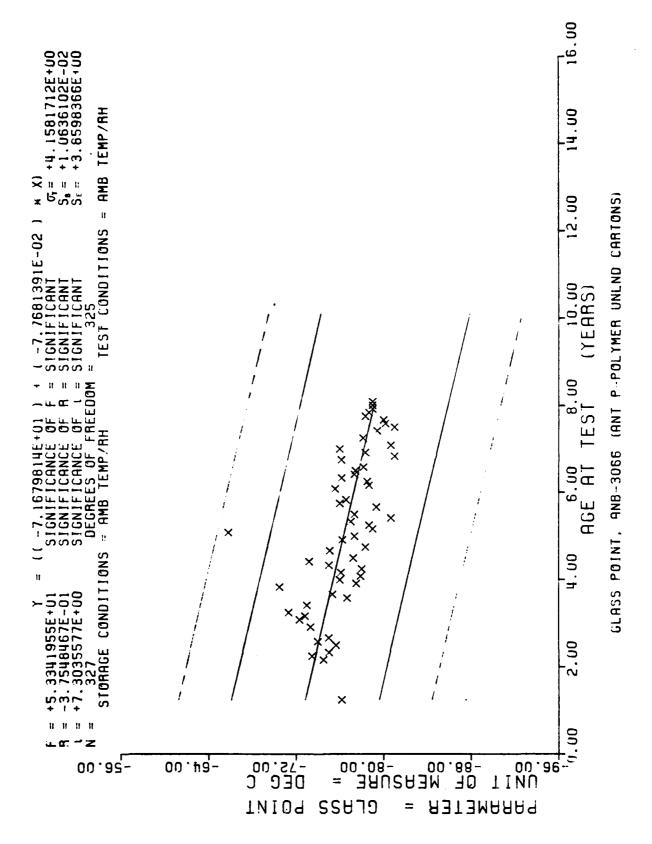
GLASS POINT, ANB-3066

TCLE BELOW GLASS POINT, ANB-3066 (ANB P-POLYMER UNLND CARTONS)

Figure 7-5

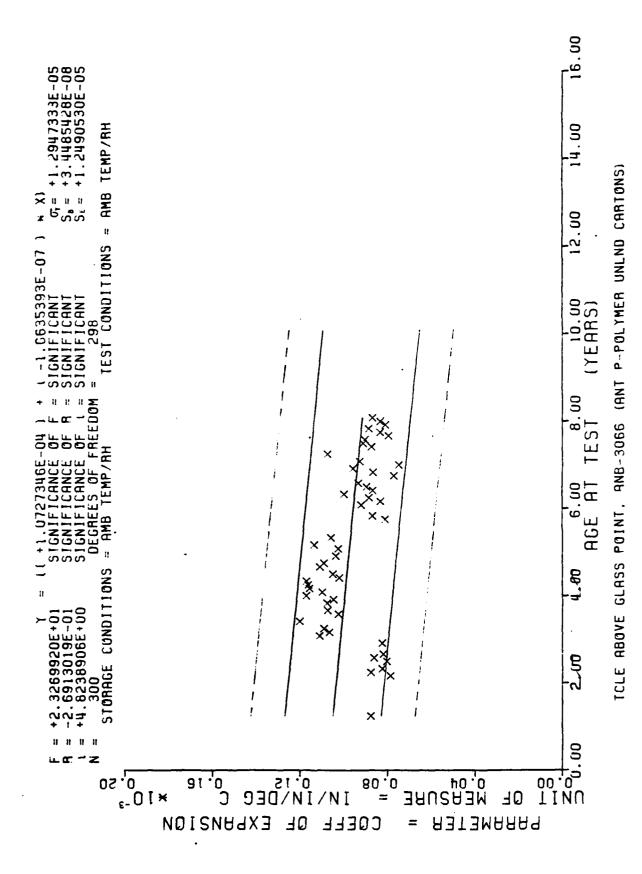
TCLE ABOVE GLASS POINT, ANB-3066 (ANB P-POLYMER UNLNO CARTONS)

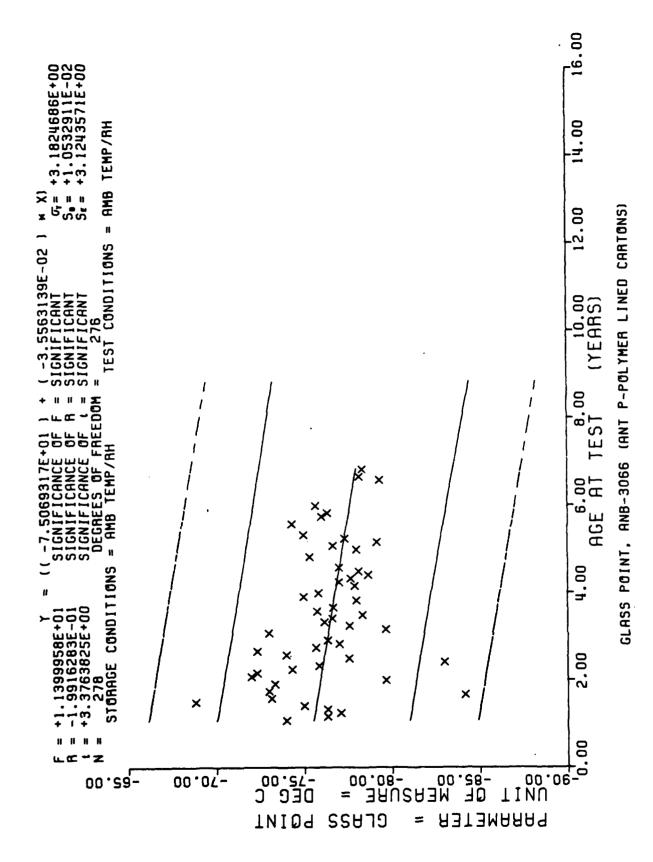
Figure 7-6

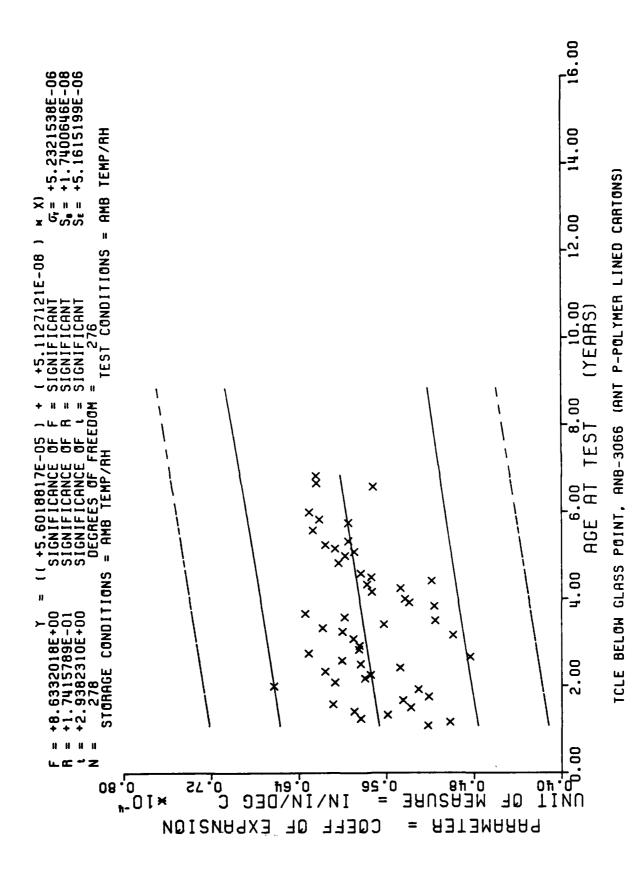


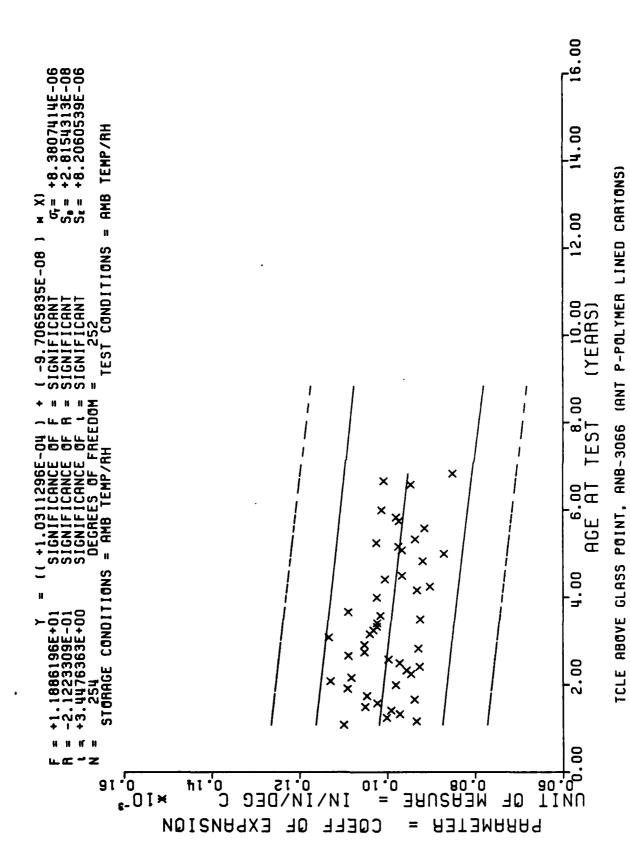
(ANT P-POLYMER UNLND CARTONS) TCLE BELOW GLASS POINT, ANB-3066

Figure 7-8









SECTION VIII

CASE LINER BONDS

Cartons of propellant were lined with SD-851-2 liner/v45 rubber simulating motor conditions. In the preparation of the cartons, liner sometimes penetrated the propellant to a depth of 0.5 inches. Irregularities are most apparent on outer surfaces. Corners may be particularly affected by curvature of the insulation.

Liner color varies from a pale buff to deep buff or a deep pink which apparently develops from moisture plus anti-oxidant. In general, the pink liner tends to be sticky and strings out in tensile testing. Shear strength may be negligible.

Aerojet did a study of 44 manufactuing variables to determine those which had a significant effect on liner bond strength. According to their report (MVS-1, June 76) several factors had a statistically significant effect on bond strength. Initial high bond strength and low insulation moisture content usually mean a longer time to degradation of the liner bond.

OO-ALC has made an extensive statistical study of the constant load tensile and shear tests. Regressions for these data as well as other parameters will be published in a supplement to this report.

SECTION IX

TEAR ENERGY

Tear energy specimens are microtomed to a thickness of 0.1 in (.254 cm) from a block of propellant 3" x 1 1/8" x 1 1/2" (7.62 cm x 2.8 cm x 3.8 cm). The microtomed specimen is bonded to wood and a 1 inch (2.54 cm) slit is cut lengthwise in the center of the specimen. Specimens are tested at four temperatures (40°, 77°, 120° and 160°F) and three rates (0.01 in/min, 0.1 in/min and 1.0 in/min) on the Instron.

Time to tear is measured at crack initiation. Cohesive tear energy is calculated from the critical stress and strain at that same time. As with other tests involving increasing rates, time to tear decreases with an increasing rate. Cohesive energy usually decreases with increasing temperature.

Time to tear is a more consistent parameter than cohesive tear energy. Lined cartons of "P" Polymer do not show a trend at any temperature and unlined cartons of ANT P shows a significant increase at all temperatures. The dimensions of the specimen also enter into the calculation.

TABLE 9-1 TEAR ENERGY Significance of Regression Slopes

System	Temp °F	Cohesive Energy	Time to Tear
ANB G Unlined	40	NS	NS
	77	Sig inc	Sig inc
	120	Sig inc	Sig inc
	160	Sig inc	Sig inc
ANB G Lined	40	NS	NS
	77	Sig inc	Sig inc
	120	NS	NS
	160	NS	Sig inc
ANB P Unlined	70	Sig inc	NS
	77	Sig inc	Sig inc
	120	Sig inc	Sig inc
	160	. NS	ns
ANB P Lined	40	ns	NS
	77	NS	NS
	120	NS	NS
	160	Sig dec	NS
ANT P Unlined	40	Sig inc	Sig inc
	77	Sig inc	Sig inc
	120	NS	Sig inc
	160	NS	Sig Inc
ANT P Lined	40	Sig inc	NS
	77	NS	ns
	120	NS	NS
	160	ns	NS

NS = Not significantly different from zero slope Sig inc = Positive slope Sig dec = Negative slope

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The differences between polymers used in the propellant are shown in the				
composite plots for very low rate tensile, high rate tensile and stress relax-				
ation data and is most evident in gradient stress relaxation modulus.				
Case liner bonds continue to show significant degradation although the				
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